The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1869. NUMBER 77.

FOREIGN.

Another Rumor of Napoleon's Intended Abdication.

Council of Regency During the Minority of the Prince Imperial.

The Cuban Question.

Discouraging Accounts from the Island Received in Spain.

Uneasiness Caused by Minister Sickles' Proposition.

Spain.

THE CUBAN QUESTION—EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY GENERAL SICKLES' RECENT NOTE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows:

"Hitherto the Spanish Government and press have unwisely adopted the plan of concealing unfavorable Cuban news; but the *Epoca* has now broken silence and startled the Spaniards by making a statement of the actual facts and by vehemently urging the despatch of troops and the union of men of all parties, so that the government may be left free to save Cuba. The news of General Sickles' proposal to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, has caused as much excitement as if he had threatened to take the part of the Cubans. It had the effect to make the funds fall to the lowest point they have touched for sixteen years. The despatch of General Sickles has not yet been published. Whatever its moral effect may be, the remonstrance of the United States has unquestionably terrified the Spaniards amazingly.

PARIS, Sept. 14.

Letters from Madrid assert that a fleet of ironclads will be sent to Cuba in November, in case the United States recognize the insurgents. The Spanish Government stops all telegrams which it does not approve, especially those concerning Cuba. The Barcelona *Diario* hopes that, notwithstanding the action of the United States, Spain will know how to maintain her flag and dignity.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the Cuban question, says: "If the American negotiations for the cession of Cuba have failed, it must be because the sum tendered was deemed insufficient, or the Washington Government dreads the opposition of those who feel confident that Cuba must fall into the hands of the United States, and deem it folly to incur liability. The Spanish Government has been admonished to put an end to the insurrection or give up the island on any terms. If these circumstances have prompted the Madrid Government to play its last card for the Antilles and stake all on it, it cannot be congratulated on its resolution. The subjugation of Cuba cannot be achieved by soldiers, nor will it result from a series of victories. Troops may hold the seaports, but the inland regions will be against them. Armed columns may traverse the island, but can nowhere establish a permanent footing. With the exception of a few traders Spain has no friends in the island. Prim and Serrano have often told the Cortes that the loss of Cuba is merely a question of time. For four months they have been devising the most advantageous terms. It is to be hoped that wisdom and consistency will enable them to see that it is good to be rid of the island on any terms, and cause them to consider, before wasting men and money, which they cannot spare, in the furtherance of an enterprise which will never yield a hundredth part of what it has already irreparably cost."

Great Britain.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF DAVIS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

The Liverpool *Journal* of the 31st ult. reports that Mr. Jefferson Davis, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Charles Mackay, had returned to Edinburgh from the north, and left again for London. He is much improved in health by his sojourn in Scotland, in the course of which he visited the Highland scenery.

HEAVY STORM YESTERDAY.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A heavy storm yesterday prevailed throughout England and the continent. Many disasters are reported. The steamship City of Limerick put into Queenstown, leaking.

AID FOR THE AVONDALE SUFFERERS.

A subscription has been started here for the Avondale sufferers.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

Twenty thousand Irish, favorable to the release of Fenian prisoners, held a meeting at Dundalk, yesterday. No disturbance.

EX-MINISTER WASHBURNE ON PRESIDENT LOPEZ.

Ex-Minister Washburne writes to London papers reciting the barbarities of Lopez, and says there are but few foreigners now in Paraguay, and they only permitted to live because they are useful to the Dictator. If they succeed in escaping they will have to thank the fortunes of war only, and not the protection of their own governments.

THE TIMES ON THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The *Times* predicts that the Œcumenical Council will not sit longer than three weeks, and will show the unanimity of the Pope on the [illegible]

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

A meeting of persons in favor of granting pardon to the Fenians now under sentence, was held in Clerkenwell. [illegible]

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

[illegible] denies the truth of Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

DUBLIN, Sept. 14.

The Lord Lieutenant, in reply to a deputation of the city corporation, said Her Majesty's Government was attentively considering the land question [illegible] release of the Fenian prisoners.

France.

EXCITING RUMORS OF ABDICATION.

PARIS, Sept. 14.

A rumor, which is very extensively circulated in the city to-day, is to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon seriously contemplates abdicating the throne of France, in favor of his son, the Prince Imperial. It is [illegible] that a Council of Regency will be created, having the Empress and Prince Napoleon Bonaparte at its head, as provided in the new constitution, to endure through his minority. Napoleon's health remains in a very uncertain condition.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Parisians are persuaded that the Emperor is recovering, although a marked alteration in his appearance is observable. There is great anxiety in regard to the Regency. By law the Empress is Regent during the minority of her son. It is generally believed that the Emperor desires to procure a good understanding between the Empress and Prince Napoleon. The idea of entrusting a share of the Regency to the Prince is discountenanced by some, while hints are current that the Prince's absence on board his yacht is connected with the plans of others to his behalf [illegible]

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S RECENT SPEECH.

The *Journal des Debats*, referring to the recent [illegible] Prince Napoleon in his [illegible] speech in the Senate, says: "A little more and it would be considered that there was some danger in speaking. This congratulation was [illegible]. The speech of Prince Napoleon showed good sense, shrewdness, eloquence and moderation, but no peril was braved. [illegible] the Senate thinks."

THE EMPEROR AND GENERAL PRIM.

PARIS, Sept. 14.

The Emperor gave audience to General Prim yesterday.

Austria.

POSITION OF THE JEWS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.

Prince Charles, of Roumania, has arrived here. He had an audience with the Emperor, at which the position of the Jews in the Principalities was discussed. He subsequently had an interview with the Chief Rabbi of Vienna.

Prussia.

TERRIBLE BRIDGE DISASTER AT KONIGSBERG.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.

At Konigsberg, during the festival in honor of the visit of the King of Prussia, the railings of the bridge, overcrowded with spectators, burst, and many were precipitated into the river. Twenty-four bodies have been recovered.

Belgium.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.

Prince Napoleon has arrived in this city.

MISSOURI.

Arrest of Perry Fuller at St. Louis—Charges of Fraud in the New Orleans Custom House—A Shooting Affray—Rumors of [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Perry Fuller, who came here last week in company with Ian Vorhees [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the officers of the Army of the Tennessee, last night, resolutions were adopted expressing great sorrow at the death of Secretary Rawlins, sympathizing with his family in their bereavement, and with the President in his private and official loss, and expressing the opinion that Congress ought to erect a monument to the memory of the deceased that shall be a fit expression of national gratitude and honor.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Suit has been commenced by the city against [illegible], ex-city Auditor, for $9,000, alleged to have been withheld by him when he retired from office.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—It proves that the negro, who was reported, last night, as having escaped from two gentlemen who were conveying him from the country to one of the city police stations, was the man that was shot at the time the wagon was stopped on the road. The theory is that the party stopping the wagon did so for the purpose of lynching the negro, but the evidence at the Coroner's inquest to-day does not make it clear. The verdict was that the negro was shot by persons unknown. All the parties under arrest were discharged.

The grand jury of Monroe County, Illinois, have found indictments against McCoole, Gallagher, and Allen, for violation of the statute law, in fighting a prize fight within that county, and have issued a warrant for their arrest.

Waddy Thompson, of Mississippi, who came to St. Louis with Perry Fuller, has been arrested, charged with having been connected with Fuller in the revenue frauds at New Orleans. Both parties waived an examination to-day and were ordered by United States Commissioner Eaton to be sent to New Orleans by the United States Marshal. A Deputy United States Marshal is here from New Orleans and will assist in taking the prisoners down. Since Waddy Thompson has been here he has entered suit in the Circuit Court against Hudson E. Bridge & Co., Albert Pierce, Warren T. Hick and Jas. L. Lamb, for different sums, aggregating $180,000, claimed to be due him on cotton speculations during the war.

The complaint against Fuller and Thompson is made by Thos. J. Kinsella, a Special Treasury Agent, and charges that from December 1, 1868, to April, 1869, they did, at various times, fraudulently and feloniously remove large quantities of sugar, coffee, pepper, &c., from bonded warehouses in New Orleans, without paying duty thereon, and sending them to St. Louis, and selling them, and appropriating the proceeds.

The city is agitated with a rumor of the failures of prominent houses. A leading wholesale drug firm is on the list, and a commission house is said to have been involved by a Keokuk firm to the extent of $150,000.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.

EXPENSES OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

The expenses of the Patent Office, under the new management, are rapidly decreasing. On July 1 there was an unexpended balance of last year's appropriation of $15,000. This sum will suffice for all the current expenses until the end of September. There will then be on hand $80,000 of the appropriation for this year. Aside from this saving, the entire work of the office has been performed with fifteen less clerks than the law allows. To-day, for the first time, the Commissioner's desk was entirely cleared of all back business which had accumulated during the previous administration. Besides the savings mentioned, the old appropriation was so managed as to pay for a year's expense of photographing and manifolding drawings, which amount to $16,000.

A HOAX.

The paragraphs floating over the country connecting Cameron's name with the position of Secretary of War have been set on foot and kept alive by men of no character at home or here in Washington. These professional adventurers first imposed themselves upon certain parties of standing, and from the latter the statements made found their way into newspapers.

TEXAN APPOINTMENT.

To-day a case came up in the Post Office Department of a contest for office in Texas, where the decision turned solely upon the question which side in the State election the administration would support. The applicant recommended by the Davis man was appointed in opposition to the Hamilton candidate.

MAIL DETENTION.

All the connections on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad seem out of joint as hardly any of the Western mails by that route have arrived on time for the past week.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Peter J. Sullivan, late Minister to Bogota, has been making official calls through the departments to-day. Secretary Fish has written him expressing the regret of the government at parting with him. He also has letters pertaining to his official position from President Grant and General Sherman.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Adjutant General Townsend has left the city on thirty days' leave. His duties will be performed by General Robert Williams.

APPOINTMENT.

Secretary Cox has appointed a colored man on the Examining Corps of the Patent Office.

MR. MOTLEY AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Recent letters from Minister Motley express dissatisfaction at the policy which he is instructed to pursue in regard to the Alabama claims. [illegible] if he was permitted to open up the subject again, the chances are that a treaty could be agreed upon alike satisfactory to both sides.

NEW CURRENCY.

There have been delivered to the United States Treasurer new fractional currency, completed and ready for issue, the following amounts to date: Ten cent notes, $1,226,000; fifteen cent notes, $650,000; twenty-five cent notes, $267,500; fifty cent notes, $893,007.50. Total, $3,036,507.50.

SECRETARY FISH INTERVIEWED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Senator Cole, of California, who lately returned from St. Domingo, had a long interview with Secretary Fish, to-day.

NEW YORK.

THE CUBANS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Members of the Cuban Junta say they have given no authority for fitting out an expedition from New Bedford, as reported by telegraph. It is understood that they have two privateers fitting out in South American ports, to prey on Spanish commerce, and it is possible that men will be sent from this country to complete their crews. Cuban bonds are selling at a fair rate, and several stock dealers have agreed to keep them on hand for customers. The principal purchasers thus far are wealthy Cubans residing here.

MONEY.

The money market was easy to-day, especially after bank hours, when there were large offerings at six per cent.

STOCKS.

There was considerable activity in stocks, especially on Erie, on account of its readmission to the Stock Exchange. Outside of Erie the principal dealings were in New York Central and Northwestern, but toward the close the market fell off, and there was a general uneasiness. There are rumors of a change of programme in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern business. The Vanderbilt party are busy, and it is intimated that they have bought a controlling interest in Michigan Southern, and will manage it in favor of the New York Central. Vanderbilt recently had several interviews with prominent parties in Michigan Southern and Toledo & Wabash, but the result is not positively known.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

The managers of the principal railway lines met at the St. Nicholas Hotel to-day to consider an advance in the freight tariff, and provide for maintaining it. It is expected that an advance will take place immediately, but the matter will not be fully adjusted for several days.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE LATE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—It appears from the proceedings in the Supreme Court to-day that Chas. B. Collins, one of the messengers of the Merchants' Union Express Company, has been under detention by the Deputy Sheriff for nearly a month on suspicion of having been privy to the robbery of the company on the 11th ult., on the New York Central Railroad. Under a writ of *habeas corpus* Collins was to-day produced in court, and, there being no testimony against him, was ordered discharged from custody. Reports of the court's proceedings state the amount obtained by the robbers at [illegible]

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

The rumors current of the serious illness of James Gordon Bennett are quite unfounded. He was at the *Herald* office some hours to-day, in good health.

THE HARVARD BOYS.

A grand banquet was given at Delmonico's this evening in honor of the Harvard crew. They have accepted the hospitalities of the city of Boston.

THE AVONDALE DISASTER.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company have given $20,000 for the relief of the Avondale sufferers. The company do not believe the fire in the mine was the work of incendiaries, but the result of the carelessness of a miner, who descended the shaft with a bundle of hay, which became ignited from the lamp carried in his hat. The Adams Express Company have contributed $1,000 for the sufferers. Work at all the mines is going on quietly to-day, except at Avondale, where $20,000 and several months' time must be consumed in repairs.

STEAMER SAILED.

The steamer Holsatia, which sailed to-day, took $50,000 in specie.

RAILROAD ITEM.

It is stated that the competing lines to the West are making a strong effort to obtain possession of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, by buying up its franchises as it approaches completion. The road will soon be opened to Fishkill.

[illegible]

Mr. Stewart's title to the Hempstead Plains purchase has finally been confirmed, and the deed recorded.

PUGILISTIC.

James Mace, the English pugilist, is among the passengers by the City of Antwerp.

WISCONSIN.

A Prominent Citizen of Kilbourn City Waylaid and Murdered—Severe Rain Storm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14.

Gentlemen from Kilbourn City, Wis., to-day, report that early yesterday morning Willis Gale, a wheat buyer, of Kilbourn City, in taking his usual morning walk, was attacked by some unknown parties and murdered, just outside of the town. When found there were marks of eleven pistol shots on his body. It is rumored to-day that the murderer, or one of them, was found at Tomah and lynched by the excited citizens.

A heavy rain storm has prevailed all over Minnesota for the past three days, and to-day it has reached Wisconsin, doing considerable damage to wheat which is being threshed in the fields.

SPRINGFIELD.

County Assessments—Articles of Incorporation Filed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.

The following assessment returns were received by the Auditor to-day:

Cook County—Assessment for 1869, $84,445,845; increase over assessment of 1868, $[illegible]; increase on equalized value of 1868, $[illegible].

[illegible]

The Union [illegible] Chicago, filed articles of incorporation to-day.

Shooting Affray in a Philadelphia Street Car.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Last evening, during an altercation in a street car, [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Opening Day of the Iowa State Fair at Keokuk.

State Fairs in Ohio, Wisconsin, and Kentucky.

KANSAS STATE FAIR.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Ks., Sept. 14.

The State Fair just closed at this place was the largest attended and most successful industrial exhibition ever held in Kansas. The show of fruit was particularly fine, said by those who had attended New York and other exhibitions to be better than those Eastern State Fairs. The vegetable productions, and field products generally, were also very fine. Saline County, on the Great American Desert, from seven entries of field products, carried off six first-class premiums.

OHIO STATE FAIR.

TOLEDO, Sept. 14.—The Twentieth Annual Fair of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture opened yesterday. The Secretaries were overwhelmed all day receiving entries, and exhibitors were busy in getting their goods and stock in place. They are still receiving entries to-day. The number now reaches above 2,000, being far beyond last year at a corresponding time. There is a great show of short-horn cattle. J. H. Pickerell, of Harristown, Illinois, brings eighteen head and one Berkshire hog. Kentucky and Michigan also are represented in the show of farming implements and machinery, and by immense horses, jacks and mules, and make a better than the average display. Many fine draught stallions are entered. Altogether, the fair promises to be a great success. Fully 10,000 persons were in attendance this forenoon. Extra trains on all roads come in crowded. To-morrow and Thursday will be the great days. There will be a plowing match and trotting match this afternoon. All the leading papers are represented.

IOWA STATE FAIR.

KEOKUK, Sept. 14.—The sixteenth annual exhibition of the Iowa State Agricultural Society opened here to-day, on the new fair grounds, two miles west of the city. These grounds, which contain seventy acres, fifty of which are enclosed, were laid out last year, and over $20,000 have been expended for their improvement. There are convenient buildings for the exhibition in the several departments, good accommodations for live stock, and ample preparations for a successful fair.

Up to noon to-day there have been something more than 1,100 entries, and the books will not close until 10 o'clock to-night. Premiums to the amount of $10,000 are offered. The officers are as follows: President, Peter Melendy, Cedar Falls, Blackhawk County; Vice President, James D. Wright, Chariton, Lucas County; J. M. Shaffer, Fairfield, Jefferson County; Treasurer, George Sprague, Island Grove, Butler County; [illegible] Committee, Peter Melendy, J. D. Wright and J. M. Shaffer. Superintendent of the Grounds, Wm. Timberman, Keokuk, Lee County. Superintendent of Tickets and Gates, Oliver Mills, Lewis, Cass County. Assistant, C. T. Lawson, Anamosa, Jones County. Chief Marshal, Jeremiah Bradley, Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County. [illegible] Committee, E. R. Clark, H. W. Sample, Adam [illegible], R. L. Shaddick, Milo Smith, A. Henry.

The rain on yesterday sadly interfered with the arrivals of stock and machinery, and to-day the roads are in a very bad condition, with a prospect of more rain. The hotels are filled to their utmost, and incoming trains and boats still bring additional hundreds of visitors from all portions of this and neighboring States. The opening address by the President will be given at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The programme for to-morrow is as follows: 9 a. m.—Plowing match; 10 a. m.—Grand trial of buggy teams; 1:30 p. m.—Racing and trotting of horses, nearest three minutes; 3:30 p. m.—Grand trial of teams, single and double. During the day committees will be busy in making up their reports.

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 14.—The Southern Wisconsin State Fair commences to-day. The entries thus far are largely in excess of previous years. Rain fell in torrents during the night, and the weather is unfavorable for a large attendance to-day.

McLEAN COUNTY FAIR.

BLOOMINGTON, Sept. 14.—The McLean County Agricultural Society hold their eighteenth annual fair this week, commencing to-day, and lasting four days. The list of premiums is very liberal, footing up to a total of over $4,000. A large number of entries have been made, fully as numerous as last year. The cattle and stock show is unusually fine, some of the finest herds in the State being represented.

To-day (Tuesday)—The following is the programme: Draught horses, draught jacks, products of the dairy, and boys' equestrianship. On Wednesday—Election of officers for the coming year, at 1 p. m.; roadster horses, mules, preserved fruits, farm products, poultry, horticultural, textile fabrics, and general equestrianism. On Thursday—Thorough-bred cattle, thorough-bred horses, swine, agricultural implements, household and mill fabrics, and gents' equestrianism. And on Friday (the closing day)—Horses of all work, sheep, fine arts, manufactured articles, and ladies' equestrianship.

Should the weather be favorable, it is expected this will be one of the most successful fairs of the society. The society have this season made extensive improvements on their grounds, and everything has been arranged with an eye to the comfort of visitors and convenience of exhibitors.

HUMBOLDT.

Celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of His Birth—German [illegible]

AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The centennial anniversary of the birth of Humboldt was celebrated to-day, and was made the occasion of a national demonstration. Although the weather was rainy, large numbers of citizens and great crowds of visitors took part in the festivities. In the morning there was a procession, gay with bands and banners, and made up largely of deputations from the principal German cities. They passed through the streets singing national airs and cheering with great enthusiasm. In the afternoon the corner-stone of a monument to Humboldt was laid with imposing ceremonies, and witnessed by a large multitude, and the celebration closed with the decoration of the tomb of the great naturalist.

AT BOSTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.

The Humboldt centennial has been worthily celebrated here to-day. The Music Hall was filled in the afternoon with a remarkably brilliant audience, including Senators Sumner and Wilson, Governor Claflin, and all the Boston and Cambridge notables in art, science and literature. On the platform were two original portraits of Humboldt—one taken by a Spanish artist in Mexico in 1803, and the other in Berlin a few years before his death. Music of Bach, Mendelssohn, Mozart and Beethoven, performed on the great organ and by German instrumental clubs and vocal societies, made up part of the programme. The time was mainly occupied by an address by Professor Agassiz, occupying two hours in deliverance and filling four columns of fine print, giving an elaborate biography of Humboldt, review of his works, and analysis of his services to science. The address was a model of condensation, and entirely free from rhetorical display. Mr. Agassiz alluded very gracefully, and with much feeling, to his own early acquaintance with Humboldt when a young student, struggling with poverty, when the great naturalist assisted him with cordial kindness and invaluable advice. At the close of the exercises the city authorities of Boston gave a reception and collation to the distinguished men engaged in the affair.

The German residents of the city had a special celebration of their own in the evening, with music, and an address by Karl Heinzen.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—The Humboldt centennial was celebrated here this afternoon with choice and appropriate music at Lafayette Park, where many hundreds of our citizens, mainly Germans, gathered. This evening the celebration is continued at Polytechnic Hall, the ceremonies being several German societies, an oration in English by Dr. M. L. Linton, and another in German by Carl Suedeken. The hall is crowded, and deep interest is manifested by all present.

AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14.—The Humboldt centennial celebration was a grand affair. Business was almost entirely suspended, and a large procession, consisting of the Masonic order, German societies, Turners, &c., marched through the city, fully 1,000 people being present at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument in the park at Allegheny City. The stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, after which a salute of 100 guns was fired. Congratulatory messages were telegraphed from the ground to Baron von Liebig, Prof. Agassiz, and others. The procession then proceeded by cars to the Volksfest, held at Friendship Grove. It is estimated that 20,000 people were present.

AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—There was a grand procession this morning, in honor of the centennial anniversary of Humboldt's birth, consisting of several German societies numbering in the aggregate 4,000 persons. After parading several of the leading thoroughfares, it proceeded to Cedar Hill Park, where orations in English and German, eulogistic of the great philosopher, were delivered. The afternoon festivities were abandoned owing to the rain, which commenced at 2 o'clock and has continued incessantly since.

AT AURORA, ILL.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Humboldt centennial, notwithstanding the rain, is being largely participated in. There is a grand floral arch across Broadway, flags, &c. A procession, composed of a band, and a large wagon containing young ladies in white, surrounding the Goddess of Liberty, followed by various German societies, carriages, etc., marched through the streets.

AT JACKSONVILLE.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 14.—The Germans celebrated the anniversary of Baron von Humboldt's birthday to-day. They seemed to be having a merry time.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 14.—The Humboldt celebration in this city was a grand success, and outstripped anything ever seen in Iowa before. Although very rainy, the concert last evening was well attended. The grand procession to-day commenced to move at 1 in the afternoon, and consisted of immense cars fitted up in a splendid style, representing all the different branches of industry, the fire department, various civic and military organizations, citizens in carriages and on foot. Among the most noticeable of the cars were steamboats, from foundries, saw mills, post office, telegraph office, together with every variety of stores, all on wheels in motion. The procession was from three to four miles in length. The streets were filled with people from the country. Everything passed off as nicely as could be desired.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The centennial anniversary of the birth of Humboldt was enthusiastically celebrated by the Germans and others. The public buildings, hotels, and shipping in the harbor were decorated with bunting, [illegible] The procession to the Central Park [illegible] numbered about 1,000 persons. The unveiling of the Humboldt monument [illegible] Oberon, [illegible] Detmold, President of the Humboldt Monument Association, presented the monument to the Central Park Commissioners. It was then [illegible] Andrew H. Green, Comptroller of the Park, [illegible] Professor Dorremus [illegible] in English, and after further music the ceremonies [illegible] A grand banquet took place at Germania Hall, this evening, followed by a torchlight procession [illegible] Hudson County, N. J., had a fine celebration in the course of the day.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Humboldt anniversary was celebrated in Washington to-night, at one of the public halls.

AT WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Sept. 14.—The celebration of the anniversary of Humboldt's birth commenced last night, in Turner Hall. [illegible] by Henry Walter, of the Daily Register, and H. Rapport, of [illegible]

[illegible]

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—The procession this morning, in honor of the centennial anniversary of Baron Von Humboldt, was very large and imposing, numbering six or eight thousand, representing different trades, professions and caricatures. It adjourned to the rink, where orations eulogistic of the great philosopher were made.

AT WOOSTER, OHIO.

WOOSTER, O., Sept. 14.—Our German population are out en masse celebrating the anniversary of Von Humboldt.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—The Humboldt celebration was largely attended to-day.

AT MAUCH CHUNK.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Sept. 14.—The Humboldt centennial was celebrated here to-day.

AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—The German military and civic societies to-day celebrated the Humboldt centennial anniversary with a procession, orations, and music.

AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14.—The Humboldt centennial was celebrated here to-day by the German societies of Rochester, Utica, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Auburn and Syracuse.

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14.—The German population celebrated the centennial Humboldt anniversary to-day by procession, a picnic and oration.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 14.—The Humboldt centennial celebration, which commenced last night by a concert at the Young Men's Hall, was continued to-day by a large procession of civic societies, &c., through the main streets, and a meeting in Grand Circus Park, where a German address was delivered by Dr. Herman Kiefer, and an English address by Mayor Wheaton. This evening a grand banquet is in progress at Arbeiter Halle.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—The Humboldt Centennial Anniversary was appropriately celebrated at Morrison's Opera House in this city to-night.

AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14.—There was a large turnout here to-day at the Humboldt festival.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—The celebration in honor of the centenary of Humboldt was the most entertaining demonstration made in Buffalo in many years. In the course of it, ex-President Fillmore read a glowing account of a personal interview with Humboldt at Berlin.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 14.

Despite the terrible rain of last night and the threatening aspect of this morning, the centennial anniversary of the birthday of Alexander von Humboldt, the philosopher, poet, historian and traveller, was ushered in by salvos of artillery and the display of the national colors of Germany and the United States. At eleven the procession formed, [illegible] to Edwards' Grove, where [illegible] Hon. Edward Rummel was well worthy of the occasion, and most satisfactorily received by his countrymen, who testified their admiration by frequent applause and crowning him with a laurel wreath at the close. This evening a grand ball is in progress at Rudolph's Park Hall. Considering the unpropitious weather, the celebration in this city has been a decided success. Many citizens from Decatur, Bloomington and Alton were in attendance. The musical part of the programme, under the management of Prof. Mischer, was a marked feature of the day, and a success in every particular.

AT PEORIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 14.

Humboldt's birthday was celebrated in this city to-day by the German Turners and other societies, by public exercises in Rouse's Hall. This evening a statue of Humboldt was crowned, with appropriate addresses, and an oration by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll completed the programme. The attendance was large, and considerable public interest was manifested in the day.

JACKSONVILLE.

Sixteenth Session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars—Condition of the Order.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 14.

The Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., sixteenth session, convened at 10 o'clock this morning, D. Wilkin, G. W. C. T., in the chair. The Committee on Credentials reported during the session about two hundred delegates from all parts of the State. The rules of the last session were adopted to govern the action of this session, when the session adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

The afternoon session of the lodge met according to adjournment, Bro. Wilkin in the chair.

Bro. Orr, R. W. G. W. C. T., was introduced in proper form, who, in an appropriate speech, addressed the session. [illegible]

The G. W. C. T. read his annual report, [illegible]

The G. W. S. read his report. [illegible]

The G. W. T. presented his annual report. [illegible]

An evening session was ordered. [illegible]

The Committee on Distribution reported that the respective portions of the reports of officers be referred to the appropriate committees.

The citizens of Jacksonville having requested a public meeting, a committee of three was appointed to confer with a similar committee of citizens to make arrangements for a public meeting at some future time.

Additional representatives were reported.

On motion, adjourned to meet at half-past 7 o'clock p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Filibusters Pursued and Captured at Sea—An Officer of the State Prison Stabbed by a Convict.

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 14.—Last evening a watchman discovered three gangs of men, numbering in all about ninety, making for the wharves. In reply to a question they told the watchman that a Spanish steamer was to meet them here and take them to sea, but did not state the destination. Shortly after 11 o'clock they were taken from Merriam's wharf in a schooner. Information was at once conveyed to the police station, also to the Collector of the port and Mayor Pierce. The crew of the revenue cutter Active was immediately transferred to the steamer Helen Augusta, which sailed in pursuit. She overhauled the schooner Penekee, Captain Flanders, at 9 o'clock this morning, southeast of No Man's Land, with about thirty supposed Cuban recruits, expecting to be taken off by a vessel from New York. They were not armed, and made no resistance. They seemed under command of a Cuban officer. The schooner was towed here and lies under the guns of the cutter. Captain Flanders states that he was ignorant of the design of the party as they engaged him to take out a fishing party.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Amos P. Wood, an officer in the State Prison, was seriously stabbed, last evening, by a convict named Daniel Burt, who is serving a twenty years' sentence for burglary.

CANADA.

Annexation Meeting at Quebec—Resolutions Adopted—Sailing of a Suspicious Steamer from Halifax.

QUEBEC, Sept. 14.—At an annexation meeting held here on Sunday afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted:

[illegible]

Messrs. O'Farrel and Wm. McIver spoke at length on the subject, and the meeting, after naming a committee to carry out the resolutions, broke up with three cheers for annexation and three for Mrs. O'Donovan, to whose approach O'Farrel called attention.

The crowd was very orderly in its conduct, and, except from a few, no marks of disapprobation were evinced. The police did not interfere.

HALIFAX, Sept. 13.—The steamer Hornet put to sea hurriedly last night. She shipped a lot of hard characters at this port as high wages, and took on board a quantity of coal. There is little doubt that she is bound to Cuba.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Avondale Fund—The Philadelphia Democratic City Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Contributions to the Avondale Fund amount to over $30,000, and are still coming in.

The Democratic city ticket reported yesterday has all been knocked to pieces, and another is named, but matters will be settled perhaps by the Executive Committee, which meets this evening.

The Peninsula Railroad.

DETROIT, Sept. 14.—The first rail on that part of the Peninsula Railroad between Battle Creek and Lansing was laid at the former town to-day, with appropriate ceremonies.

The Live Stock Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

Billiard Match for the Championship Between Foster and Deery.

Deery the Winner by 271 Points.

The Turf—Base Ball.

BILLIARDS.

THE MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP BETWEEN DEERY AND FOSTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The championship billiard match between John Deery, present champion, and Melvin Foster, for the championship and $1,000, was commenced this evening at the Hippodrome, and the score shortly before 12 o'clock stood as follows: Deery, 1,010, his greatest run being 174; Foster's score was 1,071. [illegible]

LATER—NEW YORK, Sept. 15—1:30 a. m.—The great billiard match at the Hippodrome, between Foster and Deery, has just concluded. Deery won by 271 points. [illegible]

THE TURF.

RACES AT DETROIT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14.

[illegible]

RACES AT THE FASHION COURSE.

Saturday was the second day of the fall running meeting at the Fashion Course, Long Island. [illegible]

RACES AT PORTLAND.

The annual fall races at Portland took place last Thursday, and was the occasion of calling together an immense crowd. [illegible]

BASE BALL.

THE RED STOCKINGS.

[illegible] of Cincinnati, [illegible] yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Railroads and the Western Coal Trade.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—The neck of land on the city front, between Buffalo River and Lake Erie, having been acquired by various railway and mining companies as the most available depot from which to supply the West with Pennsylvania and other coal, a great rivalry has sprung up for [illegible] to accommodate the coal trade.

Heavy Tows.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—Two of the heaviest tows that ever left this city, started for New York, to-day. They consist of 75 boats, carrying 440,000 bushels of grain. Thirty-five more boats await towing steamers.

COOK, COBURN & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, [illegible] OFFICE, 72 DEARBORN-ST.

STREET & VANTER, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, [illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

MASONIC.

The Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Illinois,

Having been invited by the Committee of the Board of Cook County Supervisors to lay the corner stone of the Cook County Normal School Building, at Englewood, Cook County, on Thursday, 16th inst., and which invitation having been accepted by the Grand Lodge, it would hereby fraternally invite all brethren in regular standing, irrespective of degree attained, either resident or visiting, to attend on that occasion. Ample provision has been made by the committee for conveying and returning the fraternity, as also refreshments will be served by the residents of the town of Englewood to all brethren participating. The Grand Lodge will convene promptly at 10 o'clock a. m. in "Blaney Hall," No. 82 Dearborn-st. Lodges will meet at their respective halls and repair to the general rendezvous—Blaney Hall—properly equipped, where they will meet the Grand Lodge preparatory to forming in procession. Every lodge in the city and county, as also all other Masonic bodies, have been individually invited to participate in the ceremonies. Should any lodge, or other body, fail to receive their invitation, it is earnestly and fraternally hoped that this general invitation will be received in lieu thereof. Proper appointments of Assistant Marshals will be made, and promulgated on the morning of the 16th. All desired information pertaining to the occasion can be had on application to H. C. BERRY, Acting Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge, No. 81 East Randolph-st.

Masonic.

The members of the

Cleveland Lodge, No. 211,

A. F. & A. M., are hereby notified to be at their Hall, No. 22 West Randolph-st., on Thursday morning, Sept. 16, at 9 o'clock; to assist in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Cook County Normal School at Englewood.

For order of A. RATKINS, W. M.
JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHICAGO CONSISTORY, S. P. R. S.

ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCES: You are hereby notified to appear at your usual place of rendezvous, fully armed and equipped, at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY morning (16th instant), for the purpose of participating in laying the corner-stone of the new Normal School.

JOHN D. M. CARR, 32°, Ill.'. Com.'. in Chief.
JAMES STEWART, 32°, Ill.'. Gr.'. Sec'y.

Masonic.

The members of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, are hereby notified to meet at Oriental Hall on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock sharp, to participate in the ceremonies attending laying the corner stone of Cook County Normal School at Englewood. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. By order of S. G. SMITH, W. M.
E. A. KORMENDY, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Garden City Lodge No. 141, F. and A. M. at their hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15. Members are particularly requested to be present as business of importance will come before the Lodge. By order,
H. F. HOLCOMB, W. M.

Masonic.

Miriam Chapter No. 1, Order of the Eastern Star, holds its regular meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, [illegible] Masonic Hall, southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.
MRS. JOSEPH BUTLER, W. M.
S. A. McWILLIAMS, W. P.

TRUSSES.

TRUSSES.

Dr. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure Truss is the only one that will effect a perfect cure. [illegible] by MARSH, HOWLES & CO., 11 Washington-st. Old stand, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Whereas, Mathilda, my wife, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, [illegible] will pay no debts contracted by her after this date.
CHICAGO, Sept. 14, 1869. JOHN W. FOSTER.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Northfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the election of officers, will be held at the house of [illegible] West Northfield, on [illegible]
NORTHFIELD, Cook County, Ill., Sept. 13, 1869.

PROFESSIONAL.

NASAL CATARRH, THROAT DISEASES, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

DR. AYER, THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE,
100 Washington-st.

No one of ordinary observation need be reminded that the greater number of deaths by consumption occur in *fall and spring time*, and that at these seasons, more than any other, throat diseases advance rapidly into hopeless consumption. All suffering from these complaints are prone to hope and believe that the summer, the resort to travelling, by residence in this locality, or in that, and other hygienic measures, will surely restore lost health: but sad experience has again and again shown that this is a delusive and fallacious hope in almost all cases.

A neglected cold, catarrh of the head, throat disease or bronchitis, ends in consumption and death. It may be sooner or later—the progress of the disease may be rapid or slow—but the result is inevitable. Catarrh causes a permanent injury or utter destruction of the sense of smell, sight, hearing or taste, mental dulness, enfeebles the intellect, causes pains in the head, or roaring, ringing or hissing sounds in the ears, discharges from or dryness of the cavities of the face, offensive breath, and other ugly symptoms; that this loathsome disease soon either attacks the bones of the face (an incurable stage of the disease), or it advances to the throat in the form of an inflammation of the membrane or tonsils, then soon passes to the windpipe, the air passages, and that Consumption finally closes the scene.

I say confidently to those who are suffering from Catarrh, that this disease is curable—that a cure can be effected in every instance where there are no other serious complications. Asthma, once so obscure and hard to manage, can be cured. Throat Diseases and Bronchial Inflammations readily yield to the new treatment, and Consumption itself may be arrested.

An interview is desirable for an examination, but persons who cannot call may write for a "List of Questions."

Address

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
Lock Box 2782, Chicago, Ill.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS!

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
150 Lake-st.,
(OLD STAND),
Are prepared to sell elegant
DRESS GOODS,
Shawls,
Wraps,
Suits,
UNDERWEAR,
CLOTHS
AND
Cassimeres, &c., &c.
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.

HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.

SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO.,
22 Lake-st.,
HAVE IN STORE FULL LINES OF
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Shirts and Drawers,
Hoods, Nubias, Corsets,
Trimmings, and
NOTIONS,
Which they offer to the trade at
LOW PRICES AND LIBERAL TERMS.

MILLINERY.

FALL OPENING
OF
Millinery and Straw Goods.

I shall open, for the inspection of my customers, on THURSDAY, Sept. 16, 1869, a full assortment of FALL MILLINERY, including the LATEST STYLES of Hats and Bonnets, in Straw, Silk, Velvet and Felt.

The trade and the public generally are invited.

D. A. HEWES,
143 Lake-st., Chicago.

SHOW CASES.

BARCLAY'S SHOW CASE MANUFACTORY,
141 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

WANTED.

An Accomplished, Rapid and Accurate ACCOUNTANT,

Who is thoroughly versed in the science of bookkeeping—having had several years' experience. [illegible] BANKER, Tribune office.

PATENT RIGHT.

Wanted—An experienced patent right man who has some acquaintance and influence with railroad men, to introduce a new labor-saving machine. Full size machine in operation in this city. No capital required. Address D. F. L., Tribune office.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Public Schools. Applications in writing for the place of Head Master of the English High School, [illegible] by the undersigned, at the City Hall, until the first day of October next. [illegible] Secretary of the School Committee.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. For Oswego, Cape Vincent, and Ogdensburgh.

[illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] new and first-class steamer

LOWELL, John Leonard, Master.

Passengers ticketed to Milwaukee, [illegible] Mackinac, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston, New York and all way, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. [illegible] office No. 2 North [illegible]
N. J. HOWE & CO., Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST READY.

ESSAYS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY,
BY THE LATE
M. Frederic Bastiat,
Member of the Institute of France.

Part I. Sophisms of Protection—First Series.
Part II. Sophisms of Protection—Second "
Part III. Spoliation and Law.
Part IV. Capital and Interest.

TRANSLATED FROM THE PARIS EDITION OF 1863.

[illegible]

For sale by all booksellers, or sent free by mail on receipt of price by the WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 121 and 123 State-st., Chicago.

UNITED STATES STATUTES VOL. XV.
Published This Day,

The Statutes at Large, Treaties, and Proclamations of the United States of America. From Dec., 1867, to March, 1869. Edited by GEORGE P. SANGER. Vol. XV. Royal 8vo. $4.50.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
BOSTON.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mrs. Cooke's
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

This School, so well worthy of the patronage of the public, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September, at Mrs. Cooke's delightful residence, 755 Wabash-av. [illegible]

TERMS—TUITION.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

MONS. C. TIESSET, B. A., Professor of the French Language and Literature, [illegible]

MLLE. TIESSET gives lessons in [illegible]

MM. EUGENE and CHARLES TIESSET, [illegible]

MAD. ACKERMANN-JAWORSKA,
Prima Donna from the Imperial Italian Opera

At St. Petersburg and Covent Garden, London, has established herself at Chicago, for the purpose of giving instruction in the art of singing.

RESIDENCE, 400 WABASH-AV.

Where Mad. Ackermann-Jaworska can be seen at her rooms between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Church Committees desiring her assistance as soloist are requested to communicate to the above address.

MISS LATIMER'S
Select School,
At 151 North Dearborn-st., corner of Erie, will Reopen Sept. 13.

Besides the usual course of study, lectures on physiology, zoology, botany and chemistry, will be delivered to the pupils. [illegible] Application for admission to be made on Wednesday afternoon, and every day from 9 to 11.

A FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Exclusively Devoted to Practical and Thorough Instruction in the French Language and Literature, with Daily Lessons in the Various Grades,

Will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at 729 Wabash-av., by Prof. C. Miel, for several years teacher of French at Harvard University, and French lecturer at Prof. Agassiz's school. Apply for particulars, terms, etc., at 729 Wabash-av.

CHICAGO ACADEMY

Removed from 213 Wabash-av. to 11 Eighteenth-st. Fall term begins September 13th. For circulars call at the Academy, or address H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY
15 and 17 South Sheldon-st.,
Between Randolph and Washington, reopens September 20, 1869. Accommodations for about forty boarders and sixty day scholars. For circulars or particulars, address or call on the Principal,
CHARLOTTE A. GREGG,
15 South Sheldon-st., Chicago.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,
81 and 83 Wabash-av.
The fourteenth year of this school opens on Monday, Sept. 20. For catalogues and circulars call at the Seminary or address the Principal, Z. GROVER.

Miss Ellen P. Hubbard

will re-open her school for young ladies, at her residence No. 30 Chestnut-st., Boston, on MONDAY, September 27. A few pupils will be received into the family.

MISSES E. & B. GRANT,
[illegible]
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, at 288 North Dearborn-st., Sept. 13. For circulars or particulars, address, or call upon, the Misses GRANT, 288 North Dearborn-st., after the 15th of August, between the hours of 2 and 5 p. m.

AKRON CEMENT.

UNION Akron Cement Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
AKRON CEMENT,
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
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FANCY DRY GOODS.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
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Hosiery & Notions,
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AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Minnesota State Fair.—To advertisers: Send for circular to POST, Rochester, Minnesota.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Medical and Electrical Institute,

At 189 Wabash-av., Chicago.

This establishment is truly a home for the invalid in a house of modern [illegible]

JUSTIN HAYES, M. D., Resident Physician.

LIFE INSURANCE.

HOME Insurance Co., of New York.
Office, No. 135 Broadway.
Cash Capital Two Million Dollars.
$2,000,000.

Abstract of the Thirty-Second Semi-Annual Statement,

Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1869.

ASSETS.

Cash, balance in Bank	$[illegible]
[illegible]	1,378,[illegible]
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	418,337.00
United States Stocks (market value)	1,531,075.00
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	54,896.39
[illegible]	13,071.50
Other Property, Miscellaneous	43,847.50
[illegible]	11,031.72
Steamer Magnet and Wrecking [illegible]	[illegible]
Government Stamps on hand	[illegible]
Total	$4,343,334.53

LIABILITIES.

Claims for Losses outstanding on 1st July, 1869	$74,894.35
Due Stockholders on account of 29th and 30th Dividends	895.00
	$75,489.35

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
D. A. HEALD, Second Vice President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Sec'y.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Agent,
Southwest cor. Randolph and LaSalle-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Hurlbut & Edsall,
(Successors to J. H. Reed & Co.,)
32 LAKE-ST., Chicago,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
PURE DRUGS, STANDARD CHEMICALS,
Fancy Goods, Pure Dye Stuffs,
Window Glass, Glassware,
Soda Ash, Caustic Soda,
Japanics, Paints,
Oils, etc., etc.

Oldest Drug House in the West
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
Deal Only in the Best of Goods
Special attention given to
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
WE ARE AGENTS FOR
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Pure Drugs!
Low Prices!
Quick Sales!
Call and get our Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders by mail will be priced as low as if bought in person.

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CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,
Bar Lead, Pig Lead,
Linseed Oil and Oil Cake.
Particular attention is invited to our
SUPERIOR BOILED LINSEED OIL.
Highest price paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. Orders solicited.
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CHICAGO SHOT TOWER COMPANY,
Manufacturers of improved finish
Drop and Buck Shot, Balls and Bar Lead.
Quick Sales and Small Profits is our motto.
OFFICE:
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Having recently added many new sizes and patterns to our regular line, we are confident that, for variety, quality and price our books are unsurpassed.

We have arranged to continue the sole agency for the NATIONAL and NORTHWESTERN PAPER COMPANY

WRITING PAPERS,
WRITING PAPERS,

Which have been greatly improved, and are offered at prices that cannot fail to please.

We are manufacturers' agents for

SCHOOL SLATES,
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Chalk Crayons and Soapstone Slate Pencils, and can offer inducements to large buyers.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Manufacturers and Jobbers, 128 and 130 Lake-st.

NATIONAL BANKS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
[COPY.]
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, July 1, 1869.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Commerce of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, has been duly organized under the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, John J. Knox, Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The National Bank of Commerce of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of July, 1869.

[SEAL.]

(Signed) JOHN JAY KNOX,
No. 1[illegible]. Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS!
AT RANDELL'S,
144 DEARBORN-ST.

SHIRTS!
AT WILSON BROS.',
134 & 136 DEARBORN-ST.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.
New stock at lowest market rates.
PETERSON & PATTERSON,
78 Washington-st.

GAS FIXTURES.
ALL NEW STYLES at a reduction of 20 per cent, at McGINLY'S,
102 Washington-st.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S VINEGAR.
Celebrated for its purity and palatableness. Warranted to preserve pickles. Largest works of the kind in the United States.
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING,
339 and 341 State-st.

Also a splendid article of WHITE WINE VINEGAR for pickling purposes.

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Peoria Corn Starch.
EXCELLENT FOR PUDDINGS.
For Sale by all GROCERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Established 1846.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Opening Sales—Fall 1869.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Boots and Shoes,
Invite attention to their complete stock now in store for Fall Trade. Custom Boots and Shoes made at their Chicago Factory, at all times on hand.
FACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
29 & 31 Lake-st., cor. Wabash-av.

A full Stock of the very best
Chicago CUSTOM MADE,
And a choice selection of Eastern Manufactured
BOOTS & SHOES!
Which must and will be sold at less price than at any other House FOR CASH.
Please examine for yourselves.
I. P. FARNUM,
Wholesale Dealer,
No. 10 Lake-st., CHICAGO.

THE NEW FIRM OF MANDELL & ATWATER
Respectfully announce that they have just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF
Boots and Shoes,
To which they invite the attention of their friends and the public. [illegible]
MANDELL & ATWATER.
F. L. MANDELL, [illegible]
W. O. ATWATER, formerly with Babson Bros.

PLATED WARE.

HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDENS,
49 Chambers-st., 27 Reade-st., NEW YORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
The Finest Quality NICKEL SILVER Plated Ware.
For Sale by the Principal Dealers throughout the Country.

FOR SALE.

Important Sale of Machinery,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
Machinery, Tools and Fixtures
OF THE LATE
Spencer Repeating Rifle Co.,
Sufficient for the manufacture of [illegible] Company in CHICKERING'S BUILDING, BOSTON,
On Tuesday, Sept. 28.
This machinery is of the best quality and make, [illegible]
SAMUEL HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston.

FOR SALE.
SHIWELL'S KULLIVER WASH[illegible]
[illegible] SHIWELL, FISHER & CO., sole manufacturers, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE.
100 BAGS PEANUTS,
By M. BAILEY & CO.,
Produce and Provision Brokers,
Room 18, Pike's Opera House Building, Cincinnati.

HARDWARE.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1842.]

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
Tin Plate and Metals,
Tinners' Tools and Machines,
Nails and Fence Wire.
The Largest and Most Complete Assortment of Goods in our line to be found in this market, and prices made satisfactory.

FURNISHING GOODS.

A. FREUNDLICH,
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The Best and Cheapest Stock in Chicago.
91 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Between Lake and Randolph-sts.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, WOOLLENS, YANKEE NOTIONS.
15 and 17 Randolph-st.

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LANDON, LEONARD & WORRALL,
Bankers and Brokers,
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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1869.

The Republican County Convention met yesterday, and nominated a ticket and adopted a set of resolutions. The unanimity by which the delegates to the convention were elected shows that there is a body of Republicans in the background who did not participate in the proceedings, and were not represented in the convention. There will undoubtedly be an opposition ticket of some kind nominated. For our [illegible] what kind of a ticket is offered to us by the other wing of the Republican party, or what shape the opposition movement takes.

THE DANISH ISLANDS.

There comes a statement from Washington to the effect that our government has addressed a note to Denmark, asking an extension of the time for the consideration of the treaty for the cession of the Danish West India Islands to the United States. It is true the Senate has not formally rejected the treaty, but it has virtually done so. It has had the treaty before it during two entire sessions, and has permitted the original, and also an extended, time for ratification to pass by without action. In this virtual rejection of the treaty the country has acquiesced. There never was an occasion when the country needed those islands, and there never will be; the government under which the nation will labor hereafter will be in repelling offers of West India territory without cost. Why should the United States pay $7,000,000 for two small and almost barren rocks, when we have only to signify our willingness to accept and whole States will be claiming to be taken free of cost?

It may be an act of courtesy to a foreign power for the Executive to ask for an extension of the time for the ratification of the treaty, so that the Senate may have an opportunity to vote directly for or against it. While the claim of Denmark that, because Mr. Seward negotiated the treaty for the purchase of the islands, there is an obligation on the part of the United States to carry out the contemplated bargain, is wholly absurd—Denmark well knowing that the consent of two-thirds of the Senate was essential to ratify any treaty—nevertheless, the treaty having been submitted to the Senate, that government has a right to have direct action by that body on the matter. The neglect is with the Senate, and, if the time for ratification be extended, the Senate ought to take up the treaty and formally reject it, as a proposition hastily made by Mr. Seward without the knowledge, and against the wishes and policy of the American people.

CANAL TOLLS.

The recent reduction in the tolls on the Erie Canal have not been made too soon, and are, we fear, of no advantage to the public. Freights on the canal have been advanced, and the freights and tolls together are now higher than at any time during the season. To show the extent of the diversion of breadstuffs from the canal, caused by the high tolls and freights from Buffalo, the *Courier* of that city publishes a table, from which we learn: As compared with 1868, the decrease of grain movement by canal is 10,000,000 bushels less this year. It is this year 546,000 bushels less than last year, though the receipts are 500,000 bushels greater. There have been 719,302 barrels of flour and [illegible] bushels of grain sent from Buffalo by rail, this season, all of which has been diverted from the canal. [illegible] New York is received there by rail. New York city may well take alarm, when, owing to railroad competition, breadstuffs are finding their way to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Montreal. The only remedy is an enlarged and free canal.

The Trades-Unions of the United States comprise 392 distinct societies, with a total membership of 124,000. Estimating one in six of our entire population to be [illegible] from women, [illegible] superannuated, and infirm, our entire number of workingmen of all trades and occupations would number 6,000,000, of whom those organized into Trades-Unions form [illegible]. As the representatives of the class working for wages, they are entitled to whatever degree of weight and influence a man may deserve for the distinction that he has never become an owner of the capital necessary to his business, but is in a condition of dependence on others for the platform on which he performs his part in life, the bench and tools with which he works, and the dwelling in which he resides. The distinction, therefore, between those who work for wages—*i. e.*, with the capital of others—and those who work with their own capital, is a confession of weakness and appeal to sympathy on the part of the former, but can never be put forward as evidence of superior capacity to advise upon financial, social, or political questions. The attempt by men working for wages to make their deprivation of capital, or their inability to save money, the basis for the formation of a political party is necessarily a union of the weak to rule the strong. By acting unitedly in and through the other political parties, they may accomplish much; independently, they can do nothing.

We do not like the flavor of Governor Senter's administration so far. He seems quite needlessly desirous to imitate in Tennessee the course which Andrew Johnson made memorial as "my policy." The withdrawal of the State patronage from the Memphis *Post*, and the consequent suspension of the staunchest Republican paper in West Tennessee, is not a good beginning. The *Post* was founded by General Eaton, and has done good missionary work in a region greatly needing it. General Eaton himself has been ably engaged since 1867, as "Superintendent of Public Instruction," in trying to make Tennessee equal to his native State (New Hampshire) in free schools. Within his term four hundred school houses have been built, and thirty-seven have been burned by the ex-rebels, who regard school houses as an evidence of their subjugation, and are very industrious in "throwing off their shackles." General Eaton had also secured an attendance at his schools of 185,733 pupils of both sexes, which was a wholly new state of things in the history of the educational cause in Tennessee. General Eaton was defeated at the election by the fraudulent votes of the Senter party, and an ex-rebel was elected, who, it is reported, [illegible] "Superintendent of Public Instruction," without having ever received much public instruction in the elementary branches of education himself. He will aim to overturn what General Eaton has accomplished.

It is said that Polar expeditions were [illegible] out of existence. The kind of knowledge that is to be gained from them is not worth a voyage to Cuba to obtain, and, in view of the vast fields of unexplored scientific and ethnological knowledge which may be investigated with but little [illegible] be put down as a little wilder and more [illegible] than were [illegible] in the trade. Whether an open Polar Sea is a fact, as declared by Dr. Hayes, and believed by Dr. Kane, or a myth, as declared by the last Swedish expedition, is not half so important to the world as whether the Japanese efforts to raise tea in California, or the last prospecting party from White Pine, shall prove a success. Yet two expeditions—one French and the other German—are now on their way towards the pole to determine this point, which, when determined, is of less consequence to the world than almost any of the facts which the world daily finds it important to forget.

The Associated Press sends us some very enthusiastic resolutions adopted by an annexation meeting which was held somewhere in Quebec, on Sunday evening. But who Mrs. O'Farrell and Willson McAver, we are not advised. Mrs. O'Donovan is reported to have "approached," and the cheers and enthusiasm were divided between the United States and Mrs. O'Donovan. From the "glorious" tenor of the resolutions we should infer that the meeting was held at the palace of Mrs. O'Donovan; that that good lady was behind the bar at the time; and that the orators of the day, Messrs. O'Farrell and McAver, had been patronizing Mrs. O'Donovan before drawing up the resolutions. But the Associated Press is a humorous institution, and, not having any news from Mark Twain or Josh Billings to forward, it sends the Quebec meeting instead.

If Spain is really, as reported, about to throw twenty-four thousand fresh troops into Cuba, the revolutionists will be very likely to come to early and sudden grief in no metaphorical sense. For, while in our civil war we never have succeeded in executing as a rebel anybody but John Brown,—the soul and martyr of the cause that triumphed,—the Spaniards have a facility at garroting prisoners which is only equalled by their cowardice in battle. However large the rebel forces under Cespedes and Jordan may be, they would not be too numerous to be publicly garroted or shot on *sudden* if captured. The Cuban army will soon be the men in the gap. Enlistments for their reinforcement have been dull of late. If they have any powerful friends in this country they will do well to either promptly reinforce them or as promptly withdraw them from the island. Let us not have the Maximilian massacre repeated on the Republicans of Cuba.

The new Prohibition party has fought its first battle on favorable ground—in Maine—and proved, as it will everywhere, a tender to the Democratic machine. It deducted about ten per cent from the Republican vote, and not one per cent from the Democratic—the effect of which is not yet fully reported, but has probably not been more than to give a few counties that have heretofore been Republican, and perhaps two or three Senators, to the Democrats. Of course, no Temperance candidate is elected. The total vote of the State will be about 88,000, of which Chamberlain (Republican) will have 48,000; Smith (Democrat), 35,000; and Hichborn (Temperance), 5,000. This will reduce Chamberlain's last year's majority over Pillsbury, 19,266, to about 8,000. Had the Temperance party doubled their vote they would have elected a Democratic Governor.

Minister Motley is desirous to reopen the question of the settlement of the Alabama claims, and thinks the British Government will be found ready and anxious to pay up. Whether they were or not, we fail to see the slightest reason why this matter need be longer postponed. The British Government has as great an interest in settling them now as it is likely to have at any future time. And there should be, as part of the settlement, not merely a payment of the claims, but an official declaration, if possible, by the two governments relative to the right of precipitate recognition of rebels, and the responsibility of a government for rebel privateering carried on from its ports. Whichever way the declaration tend it will be of service to us hereafter.

Boston having taken the lead, some of our Western cities propose to follow her example in annexing suburbs enough to give them a handsome show in the census of 1870. In Cincinnati there is a proposition to annex Mount Auburn, Walnut Hills, Pendleton, and Storrs Township to the city. St. Louis not only agitates for Carondelet, but casts a wishful eye across the Mississippi into Illinois, and calculates how much she would gain by the addition of East St. Louis. Now Chicago also has a small body of water in its front, and right over the way from us, though somewhat below our horizon, are St. Joseph, Grand Haven, Michigan City, and Niles, all suburbs of Chicago. But Chicago has no need of annexation. Its ascendency is assured by the devices its rivals resort to to outstrip it. Those who have the winning cards can afford fair play.

The *Church Union* newspaper states that Henry Ward Beecher is about to take leading editorial charge of that paper, whose main object has been, and will continue to be, the breaking down of denominational barriers between the evangelical churches. While Mr. Beecher's aid did much to build up the *Independent*, its influence may be less potent in behalf of the *Church Union*. But [illegible] with his sympathies, and it is not improbable that he may, in a desultory way, undertake [illegible] of bringing the [illegible], however, a very slow and unpromising task, and as Mr. Beecher's labors are a hundred times better compensated in other directions, it is probable that whatever aid he may lend to the cause of Church Unity will be quite incidental, and, perhaps, accidental.

At a meeting of the Reform League, held at Clerkenwell, England, recently, Mr. Bradlaugh delivered a lecture, in which it was stated that the whole number of landowners in England was now but 30,000. In 1800 the amount of land tax was £2,300,000, and the rent received by the owners was £22,500,000. In 1860 the taxes had decreased to £1,750,000, and the rent had increased to £66,000,000. The lecturer called attention to the fact that, while the laws of primogeniture and entail provided for the heads of families of the landed aristocracy, their younger branches were supported in other ways, at the public expense. He denied the right of the owners to lock up the land for pleasure grounds when it was needed to raise food for the people.

The rumor comes from Paris that the Emperor Napoleon contemplates abdicating in favor of his son, the executive government to be administered in the meantime by a regency consisting of the Prince Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie. Such a step would accustom the French people to the new *regime* so gradually that the subsequent death of the Emperor, unless it should occur very speedily, would create very little panic, and involve no danger of revolution. It is the course most likely to insure the peaceful transmission of Napoleon's power to his son, and, therefore, the course which the astute Napoleon is most likely to pursue.

During the war, the Confederate Government sequestered the shares of stock in the Charleston (S. C.) Gas Light Company, and sold the same, issuing to purchasers new certificates of stock. Since the war, the company has erased the new certificates, and issued other certificates to the holders of the original stock. Nevertheless, the holders of stock under the sequestration act claim dividends, and, the matter being brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, it has decided that the sequestration act and all other acts of the Confederate Congress, and all proceedings under them, are to be treated as absolutely null and void.

The Chicago *Evening Post*, which a month or two ago thought the agitation for the removal of the National Capital a huge joke, now thinks it only a question of time, and proposes that it be brought to Chicago. To bring a huge joke to Chicago, where we already have the *Evening Post*, is carrying coals to Newcastle.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ESSAYS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY. By the late M. Frederic Bastiat, member of the Institute of France. Translated from the Paris edition of 1863. pp. 411. Price, $2. Chicago: The Western News Company. 1869.

Our readers are already familiar with the luminous style and the mathematical precision of argument of the lamented Bastiat. The volume before us is divided into four parts, viz.: Part I. Sophisms of Protection, First Series; Part II. Sophisms of Protection, Second Series; Part III. Spoliation and Law; Part IV. Capital and Interest. A portion of these essays have appeared in the columns of The Tribune, and have been so widely copied and so much called for that the Western News Company determined to print them, together with a few other of Bastiat's popular essays on economical questions, in book form. The volume before us is the result of their enterprise—a book of over 400 pages, which is a model of typographical neatness and beauty, from the printing establishment of Rand, McNally & Co., 51 Clark street. The scope and purpose of the work are set forth in the preface, which we transcribe in full:

"This compilation from the works of the late M. Bastiat, is given to the public in the belief that the time has now come when the people, relieved from the absorbing anxieties of the war, and the consequent strain on resources, are prepared to give a more earnest and thoughtful attention to economical questions than was possible during the previous ten years. That we have accumulated in economical science during this period, while making great strides in moral and political advancement by the abolition of slavery and the enfranchisement of the freedmen, must be [illegible] President Perry has described very correctly the steps taken by the manufacturers in 1861, after the Southern members had left their seats in Congress, to reverse the policy of the government in reference to foreign trade. He has noticed, but has not laid so much stress as he might on the fact that, while there was no considerable public opinion to favor them, there was none at all to oppose them. Not only was the attention of the people diverted from the tariff by the dangers then impending, but the Republican party, which then came into power, had, in its National Convention, offered a bribe to the State of Pennsylvania for its vote in the Presidential election, which bribe was set forth in the following words:

> "*Resolved*, That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence."—*Chicago Convention Platform*, 1860.

"It is true that this resolution did not commit anybody to the doctrine that the industrial interests of the whole country are promoted by taxes levied upon imported property, however 'adjusted,' but it was understood, by the Pennsylvanians at least, to be a promise that if the Republican party were successful in the coming election, the doctrine of protection, which had been overthrown in 1846, and had been in an extremely languishing state ever since, should be put upon its legs again. I am far from asserting that this overture was needed to secure the vote of Pennsylvania for Mr. Lincoln in 1860, or that that State was governed by less worthy motives in her political action than other States. I only remark that her delegates in the convention thought such a resolution would be extremely useful, and such was the anxiety to secure her vote in the election that a much stronger resolution might have been conceded if it had been required. I affirm, however, that there was no agitation on the tariff question in any other quarter. New England had united in passing the tariff of 1857, which lowered the duties imposed by the act of 1846 about fifty per cent, *i. e.*, one-half of the previously existing scale. The Western States had not petitioned Congress or the convention to disturb the tariff; nor had New York done so, although Mr. Greeley, then as now, was invoking, more or less frequently, the shade of Henry Clay to help re-establish what is deftly styled the 'American System.'

"The protective policy was restored, after its fifteen years' sleep, under the auspices of Mr. Morrill, a representative (now a Senator) from Vermont. Latterly I have noticed in the speeches and votes of this gentleman (who is, I think, one of the most conscientious, as he is one of the most amiable, men in public life), a reluctance to follow to their logical conclusion, the principles embodied in the 'Morrill Tariff' of 1861. His remarks upon the Copper bill, during the recent session of Congress, indicate that, in his opinion, those branches of American industry which are engaged in producing articles sent abroad in exchange for the products of foreign nations, are entitled to some consideration. This is an important admission, but not so important as another, which he made in his speech on the national finances, January 24, 1867, in which, referring to the bank note circulation existing in the year 1860, he said: '*And that was a year of as large production and as much general prosperity as any, perhaps, in our history.*' If the year immediately preceding the enactment of the Morrill tariff was a year of as large production and as much general prosperity as any in our history, of what use has the Morrill tariff been? We have seen that it was not demanded by any public agitation. We now see that it has been of no public utility.

"In combating, by arguments and illustrations adapted to the comprehension of the mass of mankind, the errors and sophisms with which protectionists deceive themselves and others, M. Bastiat is the most lucid and pointed of all writers on economical science with whose works I have any acquaintance. It is not necessary to accord to him a place among the architects of the science of political economy although some of his admirers rank him among the highest. It is enough to count him among the greatest of its expounders and demonstrators. His death, which occurred at Pisa, Italy, on the 24th December, at the age of 49, was a serious loss to France and to the world. His works, though for the most part fragmentary, and given to the public from time to time through the columns of the *Journal des Economistes*, the *Journal des Debats* and the *Libre Echange*, remain a monument of a noble intellect guided by a noble soul. They have been collected and published (including the *Harmonies Economiques*, which the author left in manuscript) by Guillaumin & Co., the proprietors of the *Journal des Economistes*, in two editions of six volumes each, 8vo and 12mo. When we reflect that these six volumes were produced between April, 1844, and December, 1850, by a young man of feeble constitution, who commenced life as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and who spent much of his time during these six years in delivering public lectures, and laboring in the National Assembly, to which he was chosen in 1848, our admiration for such industry is only modified by the thought that if he had been more saving of his strength he might have rendered even greater services to his country and to mankind.

"The *Sophismes Economiques*, which fill the larger portion of this volume, were not expected by their author to outlast the fallacies which they sought to overthrow. But these fallacies have lived longer and spread over more of the earth's surface than any one *a priori* could have believed possible. It is sometimes useful, in opposing doctrines which people have been taught to believe are peculiar to their own country and time, to show that the same doctrines have been maintained in other countries and times, and have been exploded in other languages. By what misuse of words the doctrine of Protection came to be denominated the 'American System' I cannot conceive. [illegible] prevailed in England nearly 200 years before our separation from the mother country. Adam Smith directed the first formidable attack against it in the [illegible] England until it had starved and ruined almost every branch of industry—agriculture, manufactures, and commerce alike. It was not wholly overthrown until 1846, the same year that witnessed its discomfiture in the United States, as already shown. It still exists in a subdued and declining way in France, despite the powerful and brilliant attacks of Say, Bastiat and Chevalier, but its end cannot be far distant in that country. The Cobden-Chevalier treaty with England has been attended by consequences so totally at variance with the theories and prophecies of the protectionists that it must soon succumb.

"As these pages are going through the press, a telegram announces that the French Government has abolished the discriminating duties levied upon goods imported in foreign bottoms, and has asked our government to abolish the like discrimination which our laws have created. Commercial freedom is making rapid progress in Prussia, Austria, Italy, and even in Spain. The United States alone among civilized nations, hold to the opposite principle. Our anomalous position in this respect is due, as I think, to our anomalous condition during the past eight or nine years, already adverted to—a condition in which the protected classes have been restrained by no public opinion—public opinion being too intensely preoccupied with the means of preserving the national existence to notice what was doing with the tariff. But evidences of a reawakening are not wanting.

"There is scarcely an argument current among the protectionists of the United States that was not current in France at the time Bastiat wrote the *Sophismes Economiques*. Nor was there one current in his time that is not performing its bad office among us. Hence his demonstrations of their absurdity and falsity are equally applicable to our time and country as to his. They may have even greater force among us if they thoroughly dispel the notion that protection is an 'American system.' Surely they cannot do less than this.

"There are one or two arguments current among the protectionists of the United States that were not rife in France when Bastiat wrote his *Sophismes*. It is said, for instance, that protection has failed to achieve all the good results expected from it, because the policy of the government has been variable. If we could have a steady course of protection for a sufficient period of time (nobody being bold enough to say what time would be sufficient), and could be assured of having it, we should see wonderful progress. But, inasmuch as the policy of the government is uncertain, protection has never yet had a fair trial. This is like saying, 'If the stone which I threw in the air had staid there, my head would not have been broken by the fall.' It would not stay there. The law of gravitation is committed against its staying there. Its only resting-place is on the earth. They begin by violating natural laws and natural rights—the right to exchange services for services—and then complain because these natural laws war against them and finally overcome them. But it is not true that protection has not had a fair trial in the United States. The protection has been greater at some times than at others, that is all. Prior to the late war, all our revenue was raised from customs; and while the tariffs of 1846 and 1857 were designated 'free trade tariffs,' to distinguish them from those existing before and since, they were necessarily protective to a certain extent.

"Again, it is said that there is need of diversifying our industry—as though industry would not diversify itself sufficiently through the diverse tastes and predilections of individuals—as though it were necessary to supplement the work of the Creator in this behalf, by humane enactments founded upon reciprocal rapine. The only rational object of diversifying industry is to make people better and happier. Do men and women become better and happier by being huddled together in mills and factories, in a stifling atmosphere, on scanty wages, ten hours each day and 312 days each year, than when cultivating our free and fertile lands? Do they have equal opportunities for mental and moral improvement? The trades-unions tell us, No. Whatever may be the experience of other countries where the land is either owned by absentee lords, who take all the product except what is necessary to give the tenant a bare subsistence, or where it is cut up in parcels not larger than an American garden patch, it is an undeniable fact that no other class of American workingmen are so independent, so intelligent, so well provided with comforts and luxury, or so rapidly advancing in prosperity, as our agriculturists, [illegible] they are [illegible] to maintain other branches of industry, which, according to the protective theory, cannot support themselves. The natural tendency of our people to flock to the cities, where their eyes and ears are gratified at the expense of their other senses, physical and moral, is sufficiently marked not to need the influence of legislation to stimulate it.

"It is not the purpose of this preface to anticipate the admirable arguments of M. Bastiat; but there is another theory in vogue which deserves a moment's consideration. Mr. H. C. Carey sets out, that a country which exports its food, in reality exports its soil, the foreign consumers not giving back to the land the fertilizing elements abstracted from it. Mr. Mill has answered this argument, upon philosophical principles, at some length, showing that whenever it ceases to be advantageous to America to export breadstuffs, she will cease to do so; also, that whenever it becomes necessary to manure her lands, she will either import manure or make it at home. A shorter answer is, that the lands are no better manured by having the bread consumed in Lowell, or Pittsburgh, or even in Chicago, than in Manchester or Lyons. But a sufficient answer to Mr. Carey does not take into account the fact that the [illegible] of breadstuffs exported from any country must be an exceedingly small fraction of the whole amount [illegible] of the soil and scarcely [illegible] to that [illegible], even if it were [illegible]

[illegible]

"This was the result for the year preceding the enactment of the Morrill tariff. It is true that our exports of wheat and Indian corn rose in the three years following the enactment of the Morrill tariff from an average of [illegible] bushels to an average of 48,000,000 bushels, but this is contrary to the theory that high tariffs tend to keep breadstuffs at home, and we need to send them abroad. There is need of great caution in making generalizations as to the influence of tariffs on the movement of breadstuffs. Good or bad harvests in various countries exercise an uncontrollable influence upon their movement, far beyond the reach of any legislation short of prohibition. The market for breadstuffs in the world is as the number of consumers; this is, of population. It is sometimes said in the way of reproach, (and it is a curious travesty of Mr. Carey's manure argument,) that foreign nations will not take our breadstuffs. It is not true; but if it were, that would not be a good reason for our passing laws to prevent them from doing so; that is, to deprive them of the means to pay for them. Every country must pay for its imports with its exports. It must pay for the services which it receives with the services which it renders. If foreign nations are not allowed to render services to us, how shall we render them the service of bread?

"The first series of Bastiat's *Sophismes* were published in 1845, and the second series in 1848. The first series were translated in 1848, by Mrs. D. J. McCord, and published the same year by G. P. Putnam, of New York. Mrs. McCord's excellent translation has been followed (by permission of her publisher, who holds the copyright) in this volume, having been first compared with the original in the Paris edition of 1863. A very few verbal alterations have been made, which, however, have no bearing on the accuracy and faithfulness of her work. The translation of the essay on 'Capital and Interest' is from a duodecimo volume published in London a year or two ago, the name of the translator being unknown to me. The second series of the *Sophismes*, and the essay entitled 'Spoliation and Law,' are, I believe, presented in English for the first time in these pages."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Jacksonville has spent $112,000 for new churches during the last year.

Strawn's new opera house at Jacksonville, just fitted up at an expense of $15,000, was [illegible] on Thursday of last week, with a large crowd in attendance.

Messrs. Davenport & Strawn, of Jacksonville, have struck a vein of coal, five feet thick, two hundred feet below the surface, in the suburbs of that city.

The Peoria *Democrat* of the 12th gives the following:

[illegible]

UTAH.

The Roving Prospectors.

The New Mines on Loon Creek.

The King Surveying Party.

A Mormon Outrage.

A Daughter of Brigham Young Attempts to Elope, and Fails.

&c., &c., &c.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 4.

In writing an article for the press some months ago on the prospects of Corinne, the only possible Gentile town in Utah, I remember saying that the Rocky Mountains are full of gold and silver, which cannot much longer escape discovery, the prospectors of the country being sadly in want of a new camp, White Pine having failed of meeting their just anticipations. I presume you have little idea of the prospectors of the mountains, the legitimate successors of the trappers. They are the outgrowth of the successive mining discoveries of the last twenty years. I have met many of them who have been in every mining camp ever discovered—California, British Columbia, Washoe, Pike's Peak, Arizona, Reese River, Pahranagat, Sweetwater, Moreno, Boise, Salmon River, Bannack, Helena, everywhere—and that isn't half of them. They get a claim, placer, or lode, as the case may be, and get all the claims they can, and sell out to the first "Tender Foot," or "Salt River," that comes along with $4,000 or $5,000, which is about their usual price. Often they attempt to work some of their best claims with the money so realized, and they may succeed tolerably for a while, but card rock and carelessness and loose habits generally get the better of them, and then they make up their minds that the girl they left behind them, or the old folks, must wait a year or two longer.

Now, it so happens that there hasn't been a spring for a dozen years that didn't offer a new stamping-ground to this class. Last spring it was White Pine, and the one before it was Sweetwater, and so on. If there is but one of these with average reputation in view, your prospector will loaf in Salt Lake City, or Austin, or Denver, or Helena, or Boise, or Virginia, all winter, with the utmost composure, happy as a king in the contemplation of the new mining camp and its chances, which from long experience he knows so well how to take advantage of. For he is known that picking up and selling claims is not their only resource. They have an eye out for corner lots, for buildings to rent, the sight for putting of at big prices the fag ends of old stocks of older goods; they will have you a restaurant improvised from a wheelbarrow load of nothing in half a day, a hotel, a lively little auction stand, a saloon with billiard table attachment—all these things have been reduced to a science, just as much as trapping and hunting were by their predecessors. They don't go into the gambling and dancing and prostitution and "rough" business much; they are harmless, good fellows, somewhat peculiar in their habits, however. It makes a stranger, used to a local habitation and a name, first wonder and then laugh to hear them talk. With a new camp to go to in the spring they are perfectly contented—reckless of all sublunary trouble.

Well, whatever Sweetwater and White Pine may amount to as mining camps, or Green River City and Corinne as railroad towns, they none of them panned out very well for the proprietors. Knowing this I perceived that it was inevitable—there must be another place to go to soon. The mountains are full of gold and silver,—I knew this, though not many do—full of them in spots, and they could not much longer escape discovery, because the prospectors, having been wintered for two or three years, were getting down to bed rock, and something had to be done. So I thought I was safe in saying that within twelve months mining discoveries, which, with the completion of the Pacific Railroad and the founding of Corinne, would completely change the aspect of business and things in Utah, were very likely to occur—almost sure to. I did say so at all events.

[illegible]

It is substantially true. It seems that the Mormon girls, who have not yet "got religion," are very much opposed to polygamy. They had rather spend an hour in the company of a congenial sinner than a year in that of a saint, especially if the former is young, holds his head high, and is withal good-looking. There are occasionally such among the Gentiles, never among the Mormons. The girls call the young saints "canyons," the Gentiles call them "Yahoos." The poor, dear things are very artless, and unless you have so delicate a respect for their helplessness as to withdraw your eyes, you cannot help seeing through and through them the same as you do through a window. Well, they manage to inveigle the Gentiles into an acquaintance through their brothers, through mutual friends, who are about "alf-and-alf," by telegraphing on the street, flirting at the Tabernacle or the theatre—with the eyes only, mind you, and that very slyly. Brigham once spoke to one in such a tone as to make her faint away, for looking from the Mormon pit of the theatre up to the Gentile dress-circle, where, I suppose, her lover sat.

Suffice it that a likely young fellow, whom for variety I will call John Smith, became thus acquainted with Nabby, one of Brigham's daughters, and, in course of time, their intercourse ripened into true love. An elopement was planned, relays of horses stationed along the road hence to Uintah, and about two weeks ago, in the latter hours of night, the streets rather deserted, and darkness largely prevailing, the adventurous swain drove slowly west with his buggy along South Temple street, past the royal grounds, which were early closed that night for some reason; past Temple Block, and still further westward. Four or five policemen issued from the vicinity of the Tithing Office, and followed the buggy. Soon a slight scuffle and a smothered scream were heard, and a moment or two after the royal carriage, with blinds drawn, dashed by on the gallop and whirled through the Eagle Gate. John Smith drove his buggy back to the stable, hung round the town for a day or two, and then went to San Francisco. A policeman with "a head on him" was seen occasionally. Nabby was locked up in the King's castle, and that is all.

It appears that Nabby was to meet John Smith three squares west of her father's corral, and, getting into the buggy, they were to fly on the wings of love to a land of liberty. Both had evidently been watched, and just as the girl was entering the buggy the police appeared, chucked her into Brigham's carriage, which was also unaccountably on hand, and, having thus effectually clipped the aforesaid wings, either from policy or fear, allowed Smith to go about his business. In former times he would, undoubtedly, have been killed without ceremony, but it would hardly do now, and, besides, John Smith happened to be connected with people who could and would have made some trouble had he been assassinated.

The girls have a secret society for helping each other away, saving up their money, &c.—the little traitors. God bless them! Brigham knows all about it, and laughs at them, telling them that when they get religion they will be ashamed of such foolishness. It makes an honest man's heart ache to see and know of such things, and be powerless in the premises. The idea of girls, in the first blush and blossom of womanhood—the sweetest, most charming creatures on earth, frail as a flower, transparent as a trout brook—having a secret society! Why, such a man as Brigham can read their every thought. [illegible]

[illegible]

The fair will be held at Indianapolis, September 27 to October 2, inclusive—on the same days with our own State Fair. It is to be regretted that such is the fact, for many of our farmers desire to attend both. To this we personally plead guilty; but as only one can be attended, that one must be our own.

The Indiana Fair has more than its usual attractive list, and now offers $13,000 in premiums.

THE POTATO-DIGGER.

Notwithstanding the protest of J. H., I must repeat that a potato digger, to become popular, must be sold at $25. As a general thing, the potato crop is secondary and of little importance, as compared to the great farm staples, such as corn, wheat and hay, and no one will invest in an expensive implement for the two, three, or five acres of this crop. Occasionally, one plants twenty to fifty acres; but such men are scarce, and if J. H. could sell each one of them an implement, at seventy-five dollars, he would make but a few sales. Better sell a great many implements, on which the profits are three or four dollars, than a few, on which the profit is twenty-five dollars. The great trouble about the potato-digger is the desire to mount it on wheels, when it should be used simply as a plow. A pointed share, with steel rods, or flat strips, extending back, to throw the tubers to the surface, is all that is required. As to the length and form of these, experience will only determine. It is getting late to do much this season; but the trial should be made, in order to have the implement perfect next year.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

At the time of the last full moon, August 21, we came near a frost, in fact the sweet potato vines showed a light frost, and on several days and nights the weather was cool, but as it was very dry the corn crop made good progress toward ripening, and at this date a large share of the crop in this county is safe. We may look for frost at the time of the full moon the 20th, but from present indications most of the crop will be out of danger.

The turnip crop is like to prove a failure; while buckwheat promises a large yield. The immense yield of oats will do much to make up the loss of the corn, and the buckwheat that of spring wheat. Thus far this crop has been shabbily treated, being sown on some wet or weedy spot good for nothing else. It will pay to give it more generous treatment, now that it has become so popular for our winter breakfast. Broom corn in this county is very fine; so are sorghum, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Bitter as a Mormon at all.

DOUGLAS.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Norway Oats—The Gray Norway Oat—The Oat Challenge—The Potato Digger—The Weather and the Crops—Soiling—Several Things—Appointment of the Ad Interim Committee of the State Horticultural Society.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 13.

THE NORWAY OATS.

The question has been asked frequently, What is the Norway oat? Is it white, black or brown? Is it a new or an old variety? Without attempting to solve all the problems in regard to this oat question, or to give the history connected therewith, we shall at this time bring the question up for a more extended elucidation, with the hope of ultimately getting at all the facts in regard to it.

Some weeks since it was stated that Mr. J. B. Phinney had grown the Surprise, Norway and White Schoonen oats, and that they were apparently identical. This has brought out the following letter from one who claims to have originated a new variety of the Norway oat. To distinguish it from other Norway oats, I will call it the

GRAY NORWAY OAT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In a late issue of your weekly journal, your correspondent "Rural" refers to the experiments made by J. B. Phinney with the Norway, Surprise and Schoonen varieties of oats, and adds: "The only conclusion one can come to is that they are all the same kind of grain." We are no longer surprised at such a report, as this is not the first instance where the two varieties, viz., the Surprise and Norways, have been judged the same, and the fact is now pretty generally known that unprincipled parties, taking advantage of the demand for the Norway oats, have sold the Surprise oat as Norway seed, and there can be no doubt but Mr. Phinney has been thus deceived. Messrs. N. P. Boyer & Co., of Pennsylvania, have sold many bushels, as I believe, of the Surprise oats for Norway seed. I have grown a sample of them the past year and found them to be Surprise. The Surprise oat is a white oat, of very plump and handsome appearance—in fact the handsomest oat to look at I ever saw—but lodges and rusts badly, and the best I have been able to do with them on my best land was 40 bushels to the acre. The Norway oat originated by me is in color a rich dark brown in body, while the tips of the kernels are shaded up to nearly a white. They are generally called the gray oat, sometimes a black oat, although not nearly as dark as the common black oat. You can therefore readily see how difficult it is to confound the two when the color is so entirely different. I do not wish to discuss the merits of the Norway as compared to the Surprise oat. It has already been fully tested by some of the best and most prominent agriculturists in the land, and the result will soon be published for the benefit of the public. To satisfy Mr. Phinney, or any one who desires to make the test, I will furnish five or more bushels of seed, to be sown side by side with the Surprise; and if my oat does not produce 100 per cent more to the acre, I will pay cost of the trial, and the crop shall belong to the grower; while if they do produce 100 per cent more the entire crop shall be mine, and the grower pay cost of culture. The same test as I propose was made last year in several instances, and the result has always been in my favor. All I ask is that the conditions be the same in culture. Very respectfully yours,

D. W. RAMSDELL.

I have been led to suspect that the Surprise oat may be a Norway oat, from the fact that its first appearance in this country was a few stools in a lot of spring wheat received from the Department of Agriculture. It is possible that the wheat may have come from Norway or some of the neighboring provinces. If so, it could be sold under the name of Norway oats more properly than under its synonym of Surprise. The story that it originated from an inferior, half-wild oat, in DeKalb County, is all bosh—a mere advertising dodge, to call it by no harsher term—and Messrs. N. P. Boyer & Co. may have sold a true Norway oat, in good faith, though not of the same color of that of "the Norway oat originated by me." I trust these gentlemen will come forward and clear up the little history connected with their transaction.

The agricultural press has teemed with complaints in regard to Norway oats not being genuine—filled with all manner of foul seed; and it is evident that there has been some foul play in foul seed by several parties.

I think, so far as the prairies are concerned, that the charge against the so-called Surprise oats being more liable to lodge and rust than others, is not well founded; on the contrary, they stand up remarkably well,—in fact are a fine oat, and would have been a credit to their disseminator had they been sent out with a truthful statement in regard to them.

THE CHALLENGE.

The point in which the farmer is interested,—the obtaining of better varieties,—is the real point in issue; and for the sake of testing this oat with the Surprise, or what might be called the white Norway, it is with pleasure that I am able to present the acceptance of the challenge or proposition of Mr. Ramsdell by Mr. J. B. Phinney. Mr. Phinney is a large farmer and well qualified to do justice to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] harvest it. If the oats are cut a little green they will be all the better, and will make excellent feed. Let him in the same manner, [illegible] with all the green [illegible]

[illegible] warm, for if it is the fruit will rot rapidly. In cutting buckwheat with a common grain cradle, the sheaves should be raked as large as possible and set up singly, being tied at the top, slightly. In this way it will be safe from the weather, and cure good. One season I was too busy to get up my buckwheat until the ground was frozen solid, and it is kept well in this way. That part of the crop intended for seed should be threshed with a flail. Beans must be spread out in some dry loft, or they will be liable to mold. Potatoes wintered in pits outdoors are the best. They should not be covered too deeply at first, but after the ground is frozen secure them by adding hay, straw, or litter. This will keep them from sprouting in the spring if not taken out early. If apples are pitted in the same way they will keep good. Even fall apples may be wintered in this manner. I have had farmers bring me the [illegible] corn stalks, corn shucks and good hay. Most colts are stunted at the period of weaning than at any other time. Secure a lot of dry earth from the road for the water-closet, in order to give the Japan system of water-closets a trial this winter. Get it in the cellar without delay, as they will keep better than those gathered later.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The *ad interim* committee of this society propose to visit the following places: Crystal Lake, September 13th; Marengo, 14th; Rockford, 15th; Freeport, 16th; Galena, 17th; Aledo, 18th; Warsaw, 20th; Quincy, 22d; Galesburg, 23d; Aurora, 24th; Waukegan, 25th; Chicago, 27th and 28th; Kankakee, 29th; Champaign, 30th; Centralia, October 1st; Richview, 2d; South Pass, 3d; Anna, 4th; DuQuoin, 5th; Carbondale, 6th; Rockwood, 7th; Chester, 8th; Cohokia, 11th; Waterloo, 12th; St. Phillips, 13th; Prairie du Rocher, 14th; Kaskaskia, 15th.

It will be seen that the committee have laid out considerable work, but we know that, under the care of J. W. Cochran, of Cook County, Chairman of the committee, that it will be done and well done at that. I would suggest that the friends of horticulture hold an evening meeting at each appointment of the committee. I regret that my own engagements are such that I cannot be with the committee.

RURAL.

ANOTHER MINING DISASTER.

Four Men Killed by the Fall of a Building at the Ogden Iron Mine, N. J.—Alleged Criminal Carelessness of the Owners of the Works.

From the New York Times, Sept. 8.

The Ogden Iron Mine, located three miles from Ogdensburg, in the township of Sparta, Sussex County, in New Jersey, was on Friday the scene of a fearful catastrophe, resulting in the death of four of the men employed in the mine. The mine is [illegible] out—some 150 feet deep, and having a length of about seventy feet and a width of between forty and fifty feet. Upon one side of the cut a frame building had been erected for the storage of tools. It contained also the engine and other apparatus used in hoisting the ore. It had rested mainly upon the embankment upon one side of the cut, but projected to some extent beyond the face of the embankment and overhung the cut. That it might be rendered the more secure, braces ran from the side of the mine to its most extreme projecting points. The purpose of having it thus project seems to have been that it might hold the fixtures of the hoisting apparatus which were attached to it.

On Thursday night, the Superintendent of the mine, who had determined to remove the engine to another shaft, ordered the building to be taken down. Six men were engaged in doing his bidding, when on Friday morning, without any premonition, it fell.

Two of the men, who were busy upon the roof at the time, saved their lives by jumping from their working places to the embankment. Their less fortunate fellow-workers, four in number, went down with the building, and were buried under its ruins. Their bodies would have been immediately removed from the *debris* but for the fact that a huge rock overhanging the spot where it lay momentarily threatened to fall as well. This was loosened from its stay and thrown down upon the ruins below before anyone of the men ventured to go the rescue of their buried comrades. When, at length, these were reached, all, with one exception, were corpses; and the one exception was so badly injured that he lived scarcely ten minutes after his removal from the ruins.

To add to the misfortune of their death, each of these men left behind large families, wholly dependent upon him for support. Thomas Fox, one of the killed, was the father of six children and the husband of a wife, who survives him. William Fitzgibbons, a second, leaves a wife and five children. The family of William Ross, a third, consists of his widow and six children; and that of James Turner, the fourth, a widow and seven children.

As to the immediate cause of the accident, a host of theories prevail. There can be no doubt, however, that the building was, owing to its position, an unsafe one. This was the opinion which prevailed among the men engaged in the mine, and so strongly did they hold it that for many days they had refused to work under it. Insecure as it was, the rains of Tuesday and Wednesday made it doubly so. These moistened the ground on which it stood in part, and pushed downward the side of the cut against which the props rested. It is the generally prevalent opinion, however, that these rains hastened but by two or three days the catastrophe of Friday morning.

A deep-seated feeling of sorrow pervades the residents of Sparta; but it is not unmixed with a feeling of indignation that the building should ever have been erected, or if erected, ever been allowed to stand.

Railroads.

A call is issued, signed by Gerrit Smith and others, for a convention of the friends of the proposed railroad between Portland, Me., and Oswego, to be held in Oswego on Wednesday, October [illegible].

The Board of Directors of the Northern Railroad, (of Michigan), at a meeting on the 11th, elected the following officers: Horace S. Walbridge, President; S. M. Young, Vice President; A. E. Macomber, Secretary and Treasurer. The [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BOSTON DEFALCATION.

The North National Bank Loses Nearly $100,000—Particulars of the "Irregularity."

From the Boston Post, Sept. 11.

State street was not a little agitated, yesterday, by the announcement that the Paying Teller of the North National Bank had defaulted to a large amount. The offender is Mr. Daniel E. Saunders, Jr., and the story is the old one—that of speculation. This has been carried on for a long time, but, by skillful management, the Directors and others connected with the bank have been unaware of the facts of the case. On Monday the Directors had an intimation that all was not right, and instituted an examination into the accounts generally. They proceeded so far yesterday as to discover the scheme Mr. Saunders had been practising. He had been engaged, during the past three years, in connection with certain brokers, in stock speculations, using for this purpose money belonging to the bank. These of late are said to have been disastrous, and concealment became impossible.

As to the amount of the defalcation many rumors are afloat, but from official sources it is stated that it does not exceed $100,000. A careful examination of the books of the bank is progressing, and the defalcation is found to be confined exclusively to the teller's account. The bank will not probably be greatly affected by the affair, as its surplus fund previous to the defalcation was $200,000.

It is said that the officers of the bank surmised that something was amiss, in consequence of the Paying Teller absenting himself from the bank for two or three days previously. The North National Bank has the reputation among moneyed men of being a very conservative institution, its standing being as good as that of any bank in the city. Its officers have the highest reputation in regard to integrity and ability.

It is understood that Saunders is held in custody but is not in durance vile. This will continue until the affairs of the bank are thoroughly investigated. The amount is said to have been sunk in stock operations, mostly in the New York market. The fact that this bank is a sufferer in this matter, shows plainly that a similar occurrence is liable to take place in almost any bank in the country, while young men are dissatisfied with living within their means, ignoring that healthy advice, "Make not haste to be rich." It is supposed that certain property, said to have been turned over by Saunders to the bank, together with the amount for which his bondsmen are pledged, will reduce the actual loss of the bank to about $50,000. This does not equal near one-half of its surplus. Mr. Saunders was for some time, we understand, in the Atlantic Bank, of Salem, and afterward served in the army during [illegible]

HEAVY DAMAGES.

Suit Against the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company—Damages Claimed.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 13.

A suit was filed yesterday in the Kenton Circuit Court, by Daniel Piatt, [illegible], Samuel Howard, James M. Kennedy, J. H. McGinnis, Nancy Kennedy, Thomas Fleming, Bernard Southgate, Eleanor Southgate, Samuel S. Smith, J. W. Long, V. V. Tosney, Hannah Smith, and about a dozen others of the Kennedy heirs, against the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company, for $500,000 damages.

The petition of the plaintiffs sets forth that the defendant is a private corporation, duly incorporated by the laws of Kentucky and Ohio; that the said defendant is the owner of a certain toll-bridge, spanning the Ohio River from Covington to Cincinnati, which bridge was completed so as to pass all kinds and classes of travel, for persons, vehicles, street cars, animals, &c., about the year 1867, and is used by said defendant to pass such travel both by day and by night, whereby large sums of money have been and are continually being realized; that the plaintiffs were the legal and equitable owners, and had enjoyed the full, free, and entire use of a ferry right, ferry franchises, and ferry privileges on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, fronting the city of Covington, and were duly licensed and authorized by law to use, operate, and run said ferry for their own exclusive profit, and did so, making thereby large sums of money, and deriving therefrom great incomes, which, but for the wrongs of the defendant, would have been continued and greatly increased from year to year, in the future, and which said ferry right, privileges, franchises, &c., extended along the entire original boundary of the said city of Covington, fronting said Ohio River; and said ferry, privileges and franchises were owned and belonged exclusively to the plaintiffs, as part and parcel of their real estate, no one else having any right to establish, run, use or operate a ferry, or land boats on any part of said water and land to which plaintiffs' said rights, &c., pertained and attached; and the plaintiffs are advised by their counsel, and insist that their said rights and property therein were perfect and exclusive to every part of said ground, subject to the servitudes of their said ferry, ferry rights, privileges, franchises and property along the whole extent of said Covington, fronting said Ohio River, and that the defendant had not, and has not, any right to put, place, erect or maintain any permanent structure where said rights, &c., and property of the plaintiffs exist; which will impair or diminish said plaintiffs' full and complete rights, privileges, &c.

Also that the plaintiffs were owners in fee simple of all the ground, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Kenton County, lying on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River from low water mark to the top of the bank, along the entire extent of said original Covington, fronting said river. That their property, franchises, etc., were of the value of $500,000; that the annual profits of the same were about $10,000. That about the year 1861, the defendant wrongly entered upon said lands of plaintiffs, and has ever since wrongfully kept possession of them, and used the same for the purposes of their bridge; that the bridge was wrongfully erected, and has ever since its commencement and still is, and since its completion been a wrongful encroachment upon, disturbance and appropriation of the plaintiffs' rights, &c., and lands. That said bridge was located with the intent of defendants' part to destroy, and did destroy, the most available landing on the Kentucky side for ferry-boats; that upon the completion of the bridge, the defendant became able and did take to itself and appropriate all the travel which would otherwise have continued to pass over the plaintiffs, whereby the ferry, ferry rights, &c., were rendered wholly valueless and entirely destroyed.

That, finding the value of the ferry completely destroyed, the plaintiff, early in the year 1868, in order that they might save something from the ferry-boats and personal property and effects which they owned, and which had been employed in operating the ferry, and which would otherwise become a total loss to them, likewise, sold and conveyed the same, with all their interests in said ferry, ferry rights, privileges, franchises, &c., to one C. G. Pearce, for $[illegible]; but the said plaintiffs, Piatt and wife, and also others of the plaintiffs, from abundant caution, reserved in their said conveyances to said Pearce their respective rights against the defendant for the damages they had sustained; wherefore the plaintiffs pray for a judgment against the Bridge Company, for $500,000, for costs, &c.

The suit is set forth for trial at the December Term of the Kenton Circuit Court.

THE DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL.

What a "Bore" it Will Be—What is Being Done by the Engineers.

From the Detroit Free Press, Sept. 13.

It will be remembered that the subject of a railroad tunnel under the Detroit River, as a railroad connection between the East and the West at this point, occupied much time and discussion during the session of the Legislature last winter, and the final decision arrived at by the Solons was that the project was not only feasible, but that the tunnel was a necessity, and the work of construction should be in part done by the respective governments which it would better connect, while the State should also contribute whatever a subsequent body might deem just and proper.

It has been known to some of our citizens, more especially those interested in railroads, that the subject has not been allowed to remain a dead letter only after the adjournment of the Legislature, but that engineers have been for a long time at work taking borings and soundings of the river, to learn the formation of the bottom, of which there is a difference of opinion. Thus far, they have run borings [illegible] several [illegible] found, so nearly every time, that a good bed of [illegible]

[illegible]

President, H. E. Smith, Vice President; James Taylor, Secretary; David Richards, Treasurer. The prospect of the success of this enterprise is [illegible] to the pushing forward as rapidly as possible of the Woodville & Northern Roads. The Atlantic & Lake Erie expect to so give them a track from Woodville to Toledo, and upon this the fate of the enterprise depends."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald says: "For the past few days public attention has been occupied by rumors that the Erie Railroad has purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. We have taken some pains to inquire into the matter, and find that the facts in the case are simply as follows: [illegible] In November next an election will be held for Directors of the road, and until that time it is not very probable that the amount of interest held by the Erie Road will be made public. All statements in reference to the matter now are premature and unauthorized."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette of the 9th says: "Major John A. Dolman, one of the Directors of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad, informs us that [illegible] of the road bed are now graded, and ready for laying the track, which will carry the road to the west line of Doniphan County, and six miles beyond the town of Troy. The iron is being constantly transported across the river, and to-morrow Messrs. Gunn & Rathbone, the contractors, will commence laying the track. The work will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and in a very short time the cars will be running into Brown County."

The Bolivar (Mo.) *Free Press*, says: "An official meeting of the Board of Directors of the Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad was held at Fort Scott, August 25. The board proceeded to the election of subordinate officers, with the following result: Vice President, E. Hovey, of Buffalo; Treasurer, Paul E. Thornton, of Nevada City; Attorney, D. P. Stratton, of [illegible]; Executive Committee, [illegible]; Chief Engineer, J. F. Ramey, of Bolivar; Assistant Engineer, J. Hunt, Jr., of Fort Scott. The following resolutions were made by the board: [illegible]

[illegible]

A MYSTERY AT MANISTEE.

Disappearance of Mr. Herbert Field—Great Excitement—Suspicion Aroused Against His Partner, Vanderpool.

From the Manistee Tribune, Sept. 9.

Last Monday the citizens of this city were shocked by the sudden disappearance of Herbert Field, of the firm of Vanderpool & Field, bankers, in this place. The last seen of him was on Monday about noon, and since then nothing of his whereabouts [illegible]

[illegible]

THE "NEUTRAL LANDS."

Letter from General Hazen to Governor Harvey.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Journal, Sept. [illegible]

We have been favored with a copy of [illegible] addressed to Governor Harvey by General Hazen, in command of the military district which embraces the southeastern portion of [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LATE SENATOR FESSENDEN.

The Cause of His Death [illegible]

From the Portland [illegible]

[illegible]

THE TAYLOR GANG AGAIN.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

Those who have imbibed the erroneous notion that greenbacks are in some way better, or safer, or worth more than National Bank notes, should ask themselves the question whether a United States Treasury note, payable at no time, and with no interest, is worth more than a United States bond, specifically payable at the end of a certain term of years, and bearing interest at 5 per cent or 6 per cent per annum. They have only to go into the market and ask, to find out that with gold at 131, greenbacks are worth but 76 cents in gold, while the 10-40 bonds (which are now used to some extent for depositing with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the circulation of National Banks) are worth, exclusive of accrued interest, 110 in currency, or nearly 85 cents on the dollar in gold, and that the 5-20s of the later issues, such as are used by the banks for depositing with the Treasurer to secure their circulation, are worth 90c in gold on the dollar, exclusive of accrued interest. Let us see, then, how much more stable value is deposited to secure the redemption of National Bank notes. For every $9,000 of circulating notes received from the Treasury Department, the National Banks must deposit, as security, $10,000 of 5-20 or 10-40 bonds. If they are the former, any of the issues of 1865 or 1867, they are worth in the market nearly 120 in currency, exclusive of the accrued interest; or 90 cents on the dollar in gold. The $10,000 of bonds, then, are worth $9,000 in gold, or $12,000 in currency, so that every dollar of National Bank currency is secured by a deposit that will sell in the market to-day for nearly 1 cents in gold, or 13 cents in currency. But this is not all. These bonds, which are deposited for securing the redemption of National Bank notes, are themselves the definite promise of the government to pay at a specified time, not merely 90 cents in gold on the dollar, but 100 cents on the dollar, and if this promise is kept inviolate, the bonds, instead of being security to the amount of 90 cents only in gold for every dollar of National Bank notes issued on them, will be equivalent, at the maturity of the bonds, to security to the amount of 110 cents in gold for every dollar of National Bank notes. But even this is not all. The National Currency act provides that in case the market value of the bonds deposited to secure circulation shall fall below the amount of circulation issued for the same, the Comptroller of the Currency may demand of the banks additional deposits of the United States security for the circulation issued to the banks; and, also, that in case of the bonds so deposited being insufficient to redeem the notes, [illegible] the notes of the said National Banks, the United States shall have, in behalf of the holders of the notes, a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of such association, and such deficiency shall be made good out of such assets, in preference to any or all other claims whatsoever." Not only are all the assets of each banking association held, but the stockholders of the banks are, also held by the law "individually responsible" to an additional amount equal to the amount of their stock in the banks. Now it must be apparent that there is more security pledged for the redemption of the National Bank notes than for the redemption of the notes of the government. Nine thousand dollars in greenbacks is the promise of the government to pay nine thousand dollars when it is convenient, and without interest; but nine thousand dollars in National Bank notes is secured by the pledge of the same government to pay ten thousand dollars at a specified time with interest. Whatever the first of these two promises may be worth, the latter one is certainly worth the most. The difference between the two kinds of currency is simply that the government is pledged to the redemption of both, but that the capital of all the banks is pledged as an *additional security* for the payment of the National Bank notes. Thus the nearly $300,000,000 of National Bank notes now in circulation are not only secured by the promise of the government to pay $342,000,000 of bonds deposited by the banks, but, also, by an amount equal to the capital of all the National Banks that issue circulation, an amount something over $400,000,000. It must be apparent, that as far as the note-holder is concerned, he has more security in the National Bank note than in the United States note. No opponent of free banking can honestly claim that greenbacks are as well secured as National Bank notes.

The records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue show that it was a wise measure to reduce the tax on whiskey, and thus remove to a great extent the temptation to commit fraud. This, together with the more faithful collection of the revenue during the last fiscal year, shows a great increase in the amount of whiskey on which tax was paid [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, [illegible]

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce for the past [illegible]

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Flour, brls	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Flour, brls	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]

The following grain has been [illegible] above tables were made up: [illegible]

[illegible]

A MYSTERY AT MANISTEE.

[illegible]

THE BOSTON DEFALCATION.

[illegible]

THE "NEUTRAL LANDS."

Letter from General Hazen to Governor Harvey.

[illegible]

HEAVY DAMAGES.

[illegible]

THE LATE SENATOR FESSENDEN.

[illegible]

THE TAYLOR GANG AGAIN.

[illegible]

THE DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received since the above tables were made up: 222 cars wheat; 382 cars corn; 4,200 bu No. 1 do; 53,000 bu No. 2 do; 4,500 bu rejected do; 108 cars and 7,000 bu oats; 19 cars rye, and 9 cars barley. Total, [illegible] bu.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, but a rather quiet set of markets for the season, the reason being that the shippers are not disposed to take hold heartily in the face of voluminous receipts, and the probability of lower prices. The markets all ruled weak, but improved towards the close.

Lake freights were firm, rather quiet for the upper lakes, and in good demand for lower ports. We note a total of 12 charters, at 6@7c for corn to Buffalo by sail and steam; 7½c for wheat to do by steam; 11c for corn and rye, and 8½c for oats to Oswego; 12c for corn to Ogdensburgh, and 13c for wheat to Kingston.

Highwines were inactive, but nominally strong at 5@10c advance. It is said that the market is bare, and one lot of 45 brls was all that was heard of on 'Change. There were nominal buyers at $1.15, and professed holders were asking $1.20@1.25 at the close.

Provisions showed a little more of activity, but no change in prices, rates being as quoted in our table below. Sales were made of 100 brls mess pork at $33.00; 45 brls do, in several small lots, at $33.50; 25 tcs lard at 19½c; 20 tcs summer do at 18c; and 90,000 lbs dry salted shoulders (yesterday evening) at 13½c. F. P. & Co.'s candy lard was quoted at 21½@21¾c. As yet there is very little doing in provisions for future delivery, the nominal quotations being $28.00 and 15c for pork and lard, seller January. There is a wide diversity of opinion relative to the prospects of the coming hog crop, and on its extent will depend the question of prices. Hogs have come forward quite freely during the summer, and appear to be in good stock for winter, but the estimates are not yet made up.

The general features of the market for flour to-day were about the same as noted on Monday. A few Liverpool and Canada buyers were in attendance, but their purchases were of a comparatively light character, and the volume of business transacted was less than on yesterday. Prices, however, underwent very few changes, and dealers were effecting sales at about former quotations. White winter extras sold at $6.25@7.50. Spring grades at $5.25@6.37½; unsound spring superfine at $3.75, and rye flour at $5.50. Sales were as follows: White Winter Extras—30 brls not named at $7.50; 20 brls do at $7.00; 75 brls do at $6.75; 50 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.00. Spring Extras—100 brls not named at $6.37½; 150 brls do on private terms; 60 brls do at $6.20; 50 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.90; 378 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.25; 300 brls do at $5.50. Unsound Spring Superfine—75 brls not named at $3.75. Rye Flour—55 brls not named at $5.50. Total, [illegible] brls. The following were the closing prices:

Choice white winter extras	$ 7.50@8.25
Fair to good do	6.50@7.00
Red winter extras	5.50@6.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@7.50
Fair to good do	5.00@6.00
Low grade do	5.00@5.50
Spring superfine	4.50@5.00
Winter superfine	5.00@5.50
Rye flour	5.25@5.50
Bran	16.50@....

Wheat was dull and 1½c lower, under the combined operation of reported inactivity in New York, and voluminous receipts here. There seemed to be a general lack of confidence, and some of those who have been carrying quite con- [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

feeling prevailed. The leading brands of prints, bleached sheetings, and brown sheetings sold quite readily at former quotations, and, for ticks, corset jeans, and cassimeres, the tendency of prices was to a higher range. Cotton yarns sold at prices current for the past two weeks.

The market for carpetings was only fairly active, but jobbers were unchanged in their views. The stocks are large for this season.

With the exception of an increased demand for sugars and syrups, the market for groceries, &c., is in the same condition as noted ten days since. The demand for these articles is large, and as the stocks of the former, both at this point and in New York, are considerably reduced, dealers are very firm in their views, and since the date of our last weekly review prices have appreciated fully ¼c. Coffees continue in urgent inquiry, and orders are filled with a fair degree of promptness. Soda and saleratus, spices, starch, and other sale articles were in meagre demand, yet trade in this branch of the grocery market compares favorably with the corresponding time last season. The stocks are equal to all requirements of the trade.

Drugs and chemicals continue in moderate demand, and prices are firm at the decline noted one week ago.

The markets for iron, metals and tinners' stocks were fairly active, and prices were thoroughly sustained.

In consequence of an increased demand and light stocks, the market for nails was firmer, and, on Thursday, rates were marked up 15c all round, sales now making at $4.50 quotations.

The movement in wool during the week was a light one, and although quotations were without essential change, holders were not remarkably firm in their views. Yet, in view of the fact that the demand for woollen goods is gradually increasing, there is no disposition on the part of holders to shade prices to any great extent. The stocks now on hand are in fair condition, and we are informed that it is the intention of our leading dealers not to lay in any more wool than is needed to supply the wants of their regular customers.

The demand for the leading oils has been considerably larger in the aggregate than during last week, and for most descriptions a firmer feeling has obtained. The exception is lard oil, which, in sympathy with the market for the raw material, has ruled easy at a reduction of 5c, prices receding to $1.45 for extra; $1.35 for No. 1, and $1.25 for No. 2. There has been an active movement in carbon, and under a short supply prices have been more firmly held throughout the week, but no actual advance was established until Friday when an improvement of 1c was reported, prices now ranging at 31@32c. There has been a better inquiry for linseed oil, and the market exhibits increased strength, but nominally values remain unchanged. Sperm, whale, bank, and other descriptions remain steady as previously quoted.

Eggs have met with a steady fair demand, and, under an inadequate supply, have advanced from 15@16c, the prices current one week ago, to 18@20c to-day.

There is no material increase in the supply of choice butter, and, with no abatement in the demand, the advance established last week has been thoroughly sustained throughout. In fact, for strictly prime dairy, in small, neat packages, a shade higher prices have prevailed, 31@32c being readily paid for really desirable table qualities, while for "giltedged" as high as 35c was, in a few instances, realized. Common to fair grades are more or less neglected, and, being in large supply, rule weak and irregular.

The cheese trade continues active, and, for fine goods, a firm, healthy tone pervades the market. The stocks in store are becoming considerably reduced, and as factorymen are very firm in their views, the indications seem favorable for an upward turn in prices at no very distant day. New York factory is quoted at 16@17c, and Illinois factory and Western reserve at 15@16c.

The following telegrams were received to-day on 'Change:

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Flour easier and inactive at $4.25@6.50. Wheat inactive and lower. Corn plenty and dull at $1.00@1.14. Oats inactive and steady at 67@70c. Whiskey—No stock; unsettled and nominal at $1.30@1.35. Pork nominal at $31.00. Lard dull at 19c. Gold, 135¾.

CLOSING.

Flour irregular; high grades lower; low grades heavy and dull at $5.25@5.60. Wheat salable and soft; No. 2, $1.45@1.47; No. 1, $1.51@1.53; winter, $1.55@1.58. Large business. Corn quiet and tame at $1.06@1.14; railroad, $1.15. Oats quiet and firm at 68@70c. Pork dull and nominal at $31.00. Lard weak at 19c. Whiskey salable at $1.30.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.

Wheat stagnant. Corn and oats inactive; figures not quotable. Grain in store Monday—Wheat, 410,000 bu; corn, 720,000 bu; oats, 90,000 bu; rye, 18,000 bu. Receipts—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; oats, 46,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 40,000 bu. Freights, 14c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14.

Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 spring at $1.25¼; No. 2 at $1.23¾. Receipts—47,000 bu. Shipments—39,000 bu.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 26s. Red wheat, 9s 10d; white do, 11s 3d. Corn, 30s. Pork, 111s. Lard, 75s 6d.

LATER.

At the Open Board the leading grain markets were rather excited, and a higher range of prices prevailed. At the opening No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1.24½ seller the month, but subsequently closed firm at $1.24¾@1.24⅞. No. 2 corn sold and closed firm at 83½@83¾c seller September, 84c buyer the month, and seller the month after this week at 84½c. Seller last half brought 83½@84c, and seller sixty days sold at [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts and shipments from January 1 to Sept. 11, for 1869 and 1868:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 14—11:15 a. m.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.....Sept. 14.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, Consumption, Insanity or Epileptic Fits ensue.

For Non-Retention

OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brickdust Deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, or Dropsical Swellings USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

Enfeebled and Delicate

CONSTITUTIONS of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

Take No More Unpleasant

And unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

The Glory of Man is Strength;

therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor

Are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Shattered Constitutions

Restored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

And IMPROVED ROSE WASH cure secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu,

Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

URINARY ORGANS,

WHETHER EXISTING IN

Male or Female,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter

HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the

Health and Happiness,

and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist,

594 Broadway, New York,

104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price $1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

[illegible]

LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, AUGUST 21, 1869.

[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

[illegible]

Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

WRINGERS.

The "Novelty"

Is the only Wringer that has the

Patent Flange Cog-Wheels

ON BOTH ENDS OF THE ROLLS.

The cogs on one end of a roll are not relatively lower than on the other end of the same roll, virtually forming a

DOUBLE GEAR,

And thereby nearly doubling the purchase. (The importance of setting gears in this proper position is not generally understood.)

Notwithstanding the rolls can separate freely at either end, the cog-wheels cannot be thrown out of gear on both ends of the Wringer at the same time, unless the pressure is taken off.

The "NOVELTY" is fastened to a tub or box by a Patent Curved Clamp, which has an equal bearing on a tub the whole length of the Wringer. Other Wringers are merely fastened to a stave at each end, and are thus liable to wrench the staves from their position and ruin the tub.

The cog-wheels, thumb-screws, &c., are nicely galvanized.

Buy the "NOVELTY," or at least take it on trial with any or all others, and keep the BEST.

For Sale Everywhere.

N. B. PHELPS & CO.

General Agents, 17 Cortlandt-st., New York.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

[illegible]

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office. Samples of all articles (except meat) must accompany bids.

Proposals will be subject to all the conditions heretofore published, a copy of which can be seen by application at this office.

Bids must state the time when the stores can be delivered.

[illegible]

Bvt. Col. and C. S. U. S. A.

DRY GOODS.

THE TRADE ARE INVITED

To examine the new Fall Styles of

G. M. Richmond & Sons'

PRINTS,

Now coming forward in choice staple and fancy patterns.

These Goods,

[illegible]

RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS,

[illegible]

RICHMOND MANF'G CO.,

No. 188 Church-st.,

NEW YORK.

EDUCATIONAL.

PARKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

[illegible]

MR. & MRS. FOLSOM'S

Young Ladies' Boarding School,

38 & 40 Elm-st., New Haven, Ct.,

RE-OPENS SEPT. 22.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND, [illegible]

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

[illegible] For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Through Line to California and China.

[illegible]

REDUCED RATES.

London and New York Steamship Line.

[illegible]

PUBLIC HOUSES.

THE CITY HOTEL

[illegible]

Providence, R. I., August [illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Dr. Bossett,

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible] "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

GEO. W. WAITE,

[illegible]

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALES.

NOTICE.

Large Sale of Horses and Mules.

[illegible]

J. A. POTTER,

Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Q. M. U. S. A.

Depot Quartermaster.

MEDICAL.

PILES!

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Nomination of Messrs. Salomon, Ham, Hickey, Frank Wentworth, Geo. W. Gage, etc.

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

City Nominations.

The Republican Convention, for the nomination of city and county officers to be voted for at the ensuing election, met yesterday morning at [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. PEACOCK—I nominate for temporary Secretaries, W. T. Hancock, George D. Williston, and Hon. E. B. Miller.

These gentlemen were elected temporary Secretaries.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. H. N. HIBBARD—Mr. Chairman, we have a great deal to do, and I think we had better proceed to business. I move that a committee of [illegible] be appointed to determine and report to this convention the names of those entitled to seats therein.

The motion was agreed to.

[illegible]

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

[illegible]

OTTO LOHR—I move we adjourn until 2 o'clock to take up business where we left off.

The motion was not entertained.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

The CHAIRMAN—The next business in order is the nomination of County Surveyor.

Jackson Wolcott was nominated.

On motion, his nomination was declared unanimous.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The CHAIRMAN—The next business in order is the nomination of a Police Commissioner.

[illegible]

Captain Hickey was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

Captain HICKEY came upon the platform and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN—GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For your action to-day in nominating me for Police Commissioner, I thank you. I can assure you, if elected to that position, that I will work for the interest of the people of Chicago and Cook County, and see that their lives and property are protected. For the honor you have conferred upon me, gentlemen, I thank you.

COUNTY JUSTICES.

The next nominations in order were for two County Justices.

[illegible]

It was moved that the two highest only be voted for.

The motion was agreed to.

A third ballot was then had, resulting as follows: Garland, [illegible]; Miner, [illegible].

[illegible]

DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Illinois.

Opening Sermon by Rev. Dr. Pierce, of Springfield.

The Bishop's Address.

MORNING SESSION.

The delegates to the Episcopal Convention assembled yesterday morning at the Cathedral, corner of Washington and Peoria streets, for prayers. At 10:30 a procession entered the edifice by the Washington street door, and marched to the chancel, where they took seats. In front marched the choir, comprising a number of boys dressed in white surplices, then came six clergymen wearing their vestments, followed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, who walked alone, arrayed in all the robes of his office. Next came a number of clergymen and in the rear the lay delegates. The Bishop took his chair, and was supported on the left by Rev. Dr. Chase. The choir sat in the east side of the chancel, and the clergymen opposite them. Rev. Dr. Rylance conducted the services. They were almost entirely choral. Everything but the lessons and the prayers were chanted. Rev. Clinton Locke read the lessons. The Nicene Creed was recited, and Dr. Chase read the communion service. The services were very impressive. When the *Gloria Patri* was being recited the clergymen turned their faces toward the communion table. The congregation was small, but very attentive and devotional.

THE SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Pierce, of Springfield, Ill., preached the sermon, taking his text from Ephesians, Chapter iv., verses 1 to 8. He said there were great epochs in the world's history and changes in the tide of progress, which either gave back or deflected in a new direction. They were now entering on one of these great epochs, and it behoved the members of the Church to watch the signs of the times and care for the future of the Church, which involved the future of all human affairs. The past 300 years in the history of the Church was an epoch of separation, divisions, schisms, and sects. Every year saw sects springing up and sects [illegible]. No sooner was one sect or [illegible] exploded, than others sprung up. It seemed that individuals were filled with some diabolic electric spirit, which made them separate from the Church. The tendency was now changing. There seemed to be a yearning for union, and for a closer communion among men. The efforts made to accomplish that result had been futile so far. Many were craving for unity who had no conception of what it meant. They must have definite views upon the subject, or effort would be wasted and time lost. A careful study of the Epistle to the Ephesians would teach them the course they should pursue. That epistle was an essay on the Church of the living God, depending on the adorable Son, and influenced by the Holy Spirit. Jesus was the Head of the Church; from Him came its light, and it was an extension of His incarnation. No external bonds were able to represent the manner in which the Church was bound to Him. In the Church [illegible] the Holy Ghost, affecting [illegible] tary and involuntary action. The Church was more truly and ultimately connected with Christ than the branch to the vine; or the hand or the foot to the body. They were one with God. Members of the Church were admitted to that close relation with Christ in holy baptism. By one spirit they were all baptized into one body, and thus they had one spirit. Let men cavil as they might, but after the doctrine of the Trinity, the doctrine of the Church as being the body of Christ and the place where God operated, was next in importance, and if that was not granted many important passages in the New Testament could not be explained. The Church had not yet obtained its full spiritual development, and to reach that end, Christ gave divers gifts to men as apostles and clergymen to raise the Church to the dignity and stature of Christ. By the operation of the vivifying influence of the Holy Ghost and the sacraments, the divine ideal would be realized, and there would be unity of the spirit in Christ Jesus, and the perfection of the mythical body. The first duty of members was to recognize the organization of the Church. The divine ideal of the Church was a Church in union, unity and unison. There could be no union in Christendom until the churches recognized the union in Christ. The Roman Catholics had this union through the Pope, who assumed the place of Christ, and who, if not the anti-Christ, was an anti-Christ. To claim the headship was to deny the true headship of Christ. Every citizen in the Spiritual Kingdom had his sphere of duty, and the Holy Ghost the only vice gerent of God. There should be one centre of unity, and that should be Christ. The Papal theory substituted oneness with the Bishop of Rome for oneness with Christ. Sectarianism made the union consist in unison, and hence the notion of an invisible Church. That system, when well carried out, ended in Quakerism, when fully carried out it ended in [illegible] and individualism. [illegible]

[illegible]

Churches, but that there were numerous and important things which they did hold in common.

During the last year in the diocese, he had had much anxiety, as all must have had who loved the Church. The body of Christ—the Church—was now witnessing in sackcloth and ashes. The enmity for the world was perpetual, for "the world hated Me before it hated you." The Church was alive, and the world was alive, and each grappled or permeated the other, as the case might be. Was it wonderful that they had peculiar troubles—they who lived where mammon built her towers, where power was the gift of multitude, and religion the impulse of the popular mind.

He closed with the following statistics: Number of confirmations, [illegible]; number confirmed, [illegible]; ordained to the priesthood, 1; to the diaconate, [illegible]; clergymen received from other dioceses, 17; dismissed, 15; deceased, 1; in the diocese, [illegible]; priests, 87; deacons, 4; candidates for orders admitted, 9; ordained, 3; present number remaining, 4; churches consecrated, 1; canonical notices of discipline received, 9; cases of discipline, 1; consent to consecration of Bishops, 5; translation of Bishops, 1.

The convention here adjourned till this morning.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sanitary Condition of the City.

The Board of Health Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, at their room, on Madison street. Commissioner Hoard presided; present, all the members. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Health Officer reported the number of nuisances abated the past week at 561.

There were three complaints against the city scavengers as follows: L. Drury, 2; H. E. Philips, 1. In all of these complaints there was no cause.

The Health Officer reported that the examination and condemnation of stale fruit and vegetables has given general satisfaction to dealers who are disposed to do an upright and honorable business. One dealer was sued and fined $100 for selling stale fruit. On South Water street there is a decided improvement in the character of fruit exhibited. There were no decayed fruit or vegetables exposed to sale.

Last week there were 178 deaths, being a decrease of twenty-two from the week previous. Of these 104 were males and 74 females.

The principal causes of death were: Accidents, 2; cholera infantum, 34; consumption 11; diarrhoea, 8; diphtheria, 5; dysentery, 10; scarlet fever, 11; heart disease, 3; small-pox, 1; suicide, 2.

The nativities were: Bohemia, 1; Denmark, 1; England, 1; Germany, 14; Ireland, 6; Norway, 1; Scotland, 1; Sweden, 10; New Brunswick, 2; unknown, 4; natives of Chicago, 98; other parts of the United States, 39.

A careful examination of the ward mortality reveals many interesting facts, showing mainly the influence of drainage. The Twelfth Ward was for the last seven weeks shown the greatest number of deaths, or not quite one-fifth of the total, while the population is only about one-fifteenth of the city. There is a decrease in all the wards compared with last week, with the exception of the Fifth and Fifteenth, which is greatest in the Eighth and Seventh Wards, while there is no [illegible] ence in the wards where the sewerage is complete.

The general sanitary condition of the city is as good as can be expected. Many nuisances have been abated, and the connection of lots with the sewers recently constructed is being pushed with all the vigor possible.

The case of small-pox was reported at No. 51 Carroll street, in a patient who recently arrived from St. Louis.

The inspection of the Union Stock Yards for the past week [illegible] numbered: Cattle and calves, [illegible]; hogs, [illegible]; sheep, [illegible]. Of these were condemned: Calves, 3; cattle, 4; hogs, [illegible]; sheep, 1.

TOWN OF HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Town Trustees on Monday Evening.

The regular weekly meeting of the Town Trustees of Hyde Park was held on Monday evening. Present, Messrs. Cady, Doyle, Perkins, and Waite. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Police recommended the appointment of William Rankin as special policeman for the south end of the town until November 1, and that he be paid in proportion to the time employed. On motion, he was so appointed.

The Committee on Drainage reported in favor of granting the petition of J. Bradner Smith, to change the drain on Chestnut street to a wooden drain. Report adopted.

The Committee on Plats reported in favor of approval of plat of McChesney's Hyde Park Homestead Subdivision of the S. ½ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 23, T. 38, R. 14.

Also, Hoyt & Farwell's Subdivision of the west 10 acres and the S. ½ of east 20 acres of N. ½ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 23, T. 38, R. 14.

On motion, they were approved.

Petitions were presented from sundry owners of property to construct a sidewalk six feet wide on Ryan avenue, from State street to Indiana avenue, and thence south on Indiana avenue to Forty-fifth street.

Also, to construct a sidewalk six feet wide on west side of Jefferson street, from Chestnut street [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

United States Courts.

[illegible]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

DIVORCE ASKED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

[illegible]

Julia came to board with Mrs. Jefferson, she exhibited two cents, which she averred was all the money she possessed in the world. But in a short time after her landlady went to the funeral on Sunday, she flourished in the face of another female boarder about the amount missed by Mary when she returned. The prisoner was held to bail in the sum of $300.

—John Sheahan, Henry White, and Thomas Flannigan, all boys from 10 to 17 years old, were up for stealing champagne on Randolph street. They were playing ball in the alley, saw a good chance to replenish their sideboard, and went for the goods. They captured nine bottles, and were making away with them, when the officers garnered them. They were sent to jail.

—Robert Smith, John Quinn, and Fred. Ryan, three festive-looking young gentlemen, were charged with stealing a quantity of iron on Polk street, valued at between $100 and $200. The case was continued.

—John Walsh, a clerk, and Kate Keller, a servant girl, were charged with being disorderly. They were discharged.

—David Brown, a mulatto, was charged with larceny. The case was continued.

—Peter Madden, a boy 12 years old, charged with theft, was discharged.

—John MacDonald was up for being disorderly, and fined $4.

HURON STREET COURT.

Anna Goldtrandsch, a Norwegian woman about 60 years old, has again been loving not wisely. Age has not extinguished the rapturous flame within her bosom, and experience has failed to remove the susceptibility of her heart to love's gentle words. A short time since she was brought to the station in company with an amorous swain only 19 years old. Yesterday the "stars" looked down upon another adventure of this octogenarian flirt. She was found in Lincoln Park, contrary to the municipal rules that govern that love-inspiring resort. The star under whose auspices this amour of hers was progressing was that of Officer Johnson, and proved to be an unlucky one. In a twinkling, Anna and her gay cavalier, one John Smith, a Swede, were nabbed and brought before Justice Quinn. Not being endowed with the gift of "gab" equal to persuade His Honor that this last love affair was in accordance with His Honor's advice about a month before, she was fined $10 and sent to the Bridewell for thirty days. "Mr. Smith," Anna's partner, was fined $5, and permitted to go his way and get sober.

—James Falvey, a boy, up for larceny, was sent to the Reform School.

—There were several cases of disorderlies disposed of with the usual fines.

MADISON STREET COURT.

There were no cases of importance tried at this court yesterday. The usual number of drunks and disorderlies were disposed of, with fines ranging from $3 to $25.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A MEETING OF GENTLEMEN was held at Room No. 10, Sherman House, last evening, to make arrangements for the reception of a party of Californians, who are coming across the continent, and will pass through Chicago. Mr. J. M. Richards moved that Mr. Gordon S. Hubbard take the chair. The motion was carried. Colonel Stockton was elected Secretary. Mr. Pullman thought [illegible] in the party. They were to leave San Francisco on Tuesday night and would arrive about Wednesday next. The party would comprise the Pioneer Society of California, [illegible] which would be representative [illegible] State. Colonel Bowen, Mr. Pullman, and Mr. Richards were appointed a committee to make preliminary arrangements. The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the same place on Friday evening, when all the members of the commercial party are expected to attend.

THE REPORT of the officers of the Hospital for Women and Children, for July and August, show that the institution has been doing a good work, and is in a prosperous condition. A large number of patients have been admitted, and cured or relieved. The amount of cash contributions for the past two months is $[illegible]; and the amount of merchandise and other donations quite liberal. The amount paid as house is $940. The dispensary is open, as usual, from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning.

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK of the exhibition of the Century Plant, and all who wish to see this wonderful curiosity must avail themselves of the privilege at once, as it is to be taken away from the city on Monday next. The price has been reduced to 25 cents, and all can well afford to see it. Many will never have another opportunity of seeing another plant of the kind. Special arrangements will be made with excursions coming in from the country.

A CARPENTER named John Long, while at work on the Jesuit College, corner of Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue, was seriously injured yesterday morning by the fall of a large wooden block from the upper part of the building. He was rendered insensible, and in that condition was conveyed to his residence, No. 72 Sampson street. Dr. McCarthy was called to attend him, and pronounces his patient to be in a very dangerous condition.

BETWEEN 2 AND 3 O'CLOCK yesterday afternoon a violent collision took place between a switch engine on the Northwestern Railway and a team belonging to C. A. Austin, Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street, at the corner of Desplaines and Kinzie streets. The vehicle was made a total wreck and the horses were badly injured. The driver, named Gould, escaped unharmed.

MR. OLIVER ADAMS, senior member of the firm of Adams, Blackmer & Lyon, No. 155 Randolph street, was yesterday morning the recipient of an [illegible] from the employes [illegible] following inscription [illegible] as a testimonial [illegible] Chicago.

[illegible]

THE COOK COUNTY Board of Supervisors [illegible] County Court room. [illegible] members present. [illegible] proceeding to order, [illegible] the roll. On motion [illegible] morning at 10 o'clock.

[illegible]

THE LAFAYETTE OPERA HOUSE has been sold to [illegible] Opera House.

[illegible]

CAPTAIN M. P. FRANK, of the Department of California, reported at General Sheridan's headquarters [illegible].

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for September 14, 1869, as reported by [illegible], optician, No. 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. [illegible] are the initials for the words "cloudy," "high," "dry," [illegible] "snow."

[illegible]

The Fashions.

One of the novelties for the fall season, we notice, is the [illegible] of arranging [illegible] headquarters of [illegible] 150 Lake street, [illegible] plaid, and India [illegible] have new wraps, [illegible] shawls, and new [illegible].

Church Sociable.

The ladies of the Church of the Messiah propose [illegible] the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, who has returned from Europe, [illegible] inst.), at the [illegible] on Wabash avenue. [illegible] cordially invited to be [illegible].

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Randall's Gents' Furnishing Rooms, [illegible] Tribune Building [illegible] best places in [illegible] friends. The [illegible] in merino, [illegible] best make of [illegible] and cotton half [illegible]. Friends will [illegible] years' experience [illegible] York, and in [illegible] of this extra [illegible] a note of it, [illegible] shirts, $24 a dozen.

Pretty Women.—A comparatively [illegible]

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... MANAGERS.

The management would most respectfully announce that the Opera House will open on

Monday Evening Next, 20th inst.,

Expressly for the production of Boucicault's greatest success,

FORMOSA;

OR,

The Railroad to Ruin,

Which is now being played to

OVERFLOWING HOUSES

At NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW YORK, and is pronounced by the press of the metropolis the finest effort of its renowned author.

The piece will be produced with all the requisite appointments and a

Great Cast of Characters.

Among the special engagements may be named such artists as

EMILY JORDAN,
ANNIE WAITE,
McKEE RANKIN,
EDWARD COLEMAN.

MRS. JORDAN is no doubt well remembered by the Chicago public as the attractive leading lady of the first Dramatic Company that appeared at the Opera House.

MR. E. COLEMAN made a great success at this house two years ago as "Sat Gosling," in the "Flying Scud."

MISS WAITE and MR. RANKIN are well known as recent favorites here.

The cast will also embrace the following favorite artists:

Messrs. James G. Burnett, J. W. Jennings, Mr. Fred Kent, Mr. L. Barrett, Mr. J. C. Hamilton, and Mrs. A. Marble.

AND OTHERS of special note in theatrical circles.

GREAT EXPENSE

Is being incurred in this undertaking, because it is believed by the management that FORMOSA, as well presented as it undoubtedly will be with such a cast and such appointments as it will enjoy at the Opera House, will meet with a success equal to any of the former extensive productions at this establishment.

Box sheet open for the sale of Reserved Seats on Saturday next.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Admission, 75 cents. Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats, balcony, $1. Dress circle and balcony box seats, $1.25. Parquet and orchestra chairs, $1.50.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

First Engagement in Three Years of
JOHN BROUGHAM,
Who will appear, until further notice, in his last New Five-Act Drama entitled

THE RED LIGHT;

OR,

The Signal of Danger.

Ned McDermot, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

Act 1st—Pride. Act 2d—Suspicion. Act 3d—Jealousy. Act 4th—Madness. Act 5th—Retribution.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager

This, Wednesday, afternoon, at 2¼, and evening at 8 o'clock, the thrilling sensation drama, with its intricate machinery,

Mariner's Compass.
Mariner's Compass.

Startling Tableaux. Magnificent Effects. Splendid Cast. Handsome Appointments. The Water Mill.

In preparation for the last three weeks, and will shortly be produced, the great New York and London sensation, FORMOSA, OR THE RAILROAD TO RUIN, by Dion Boucicault.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

This gem of a Theatre is crowded nightly to witness the performance of

EMERSON & MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, September 15, everything new. Great success of the new bill:

THE MUTTON TRIAL—LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI—STEAMBOAT RACE—TERRIFIC EXPLOSION, &c., &c.

Hundreds unable to gain admission. Secure your seats in the day time, and avoid the crowds at the Box Office. Seats secured six days in advance.

FARWELL HALL.

THE CENTURY PLANT,

Which has created so much excitement in Rochester, New York.

This Wonderful Plant is Seventy Years Old, nearly Twenty feet in Height, and Now in Full Bloom.

Is on exhibition at FARWELL HALL. The admission will be 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children. Hall will be open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

5, 7, 9 AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

REGULAR TRADE SALE.

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Woolens, Balmoral Skirts, Hosiery, Knit Goods, Yankee Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, Sept. 15 and 16, at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE.

100 Rolls [illegible] Druggets.

[illegible]

AT AUCTION.

[illegible] A. BUTTERS & CO., on FRIDAY [illegible] o'clock a. m., at their salesrooms, [illegible] Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Auction and Commission Merchants,

Will offer for sale at their Salesrooms,

22 Lake-st.,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, September 15 and 16, at 9½ a. m., each day,

825 CASES OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of the best styles and qualities; also a fine assortment of Velvets, Satin Trimmings, Trimming Ribbons, Dress Trimmings and Notions.

Sample cases of

WOOL HATS,

And a fine line of

Buck Gloves

Will also be offered, and

2,000 Pieces of Silk Belt Ribbon.

At 11½ a. m. 75 Cases Boys' Boots, to Pay Freight and Charges.

BY ALFRED LIKENS.

GROCERY SALE,

No. 155 West Lake-st.

Auction Sale of Lease, Good Will, Fixtures, &c.

Of an old established grocery store, consisting of Coffee, Tea, Sugars, Spices, Fruit, Flour, and Potatoes. Also, a large Ice Box, two Show Cases, and other numerous articles. Will be sold at auction on the premises, on THURSDAY MORNING, [illegible] without the least reserve.

ALFRED LIKENS, Auctioneer, No. 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OF six rooms, closets, water, and small yard attached, in good neighborhood, on line of street cars, not more than a mile distant from Court House, by a small private family. Address, with full particulars, C & A, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL FAMILY without children, a furnished house with all modern improvements, in a good locality in the North Division. Call at or address Room No. 3 Uhlich's Block, North Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FRONT SLEEPING room, without board, in some genteel family, where there are no boarders kept. For an elegant apartment, such as is wanted, I will pay $150 per month rent in advance. First-class references given and required. Address INSURANCE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, about five or six rooms in a good neighborhood, not over $[illegible] per month. Address, with [illegible] HOUSE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

PIANOS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Sickles Note on the Subject of Cuban Independence.

Spanish Correspondence with the Great Powers.

Points Touched Upon in Prince Napoleon's Late Speech.

Proposed Conference on the Turco-Egyptian Question.

Meeting of the General Synod of the Irish Church in Dublin.

France.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S RECENT SPEECH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

The speech of Prince Napoleon fills six columns of the official journal, and the late foreign papers abound in comments on it. The *Telegraph* reported the fact that he had made the speech, that he suggested reforms, and that his speech was criticised by the government journals. It also informed us later that the Emperor approved the speech. It did not tell, however, what the reforms advocated by the Prince were. We learn from a London journal that he touched upon the five following points: Ministerial responsibility is incompletely and vaguely stipulated by Article 2 of the Project; the composition of the Senate to be at least in part the result of popular election, instead of Imperial favor; the electoral circumscriptions of districts, the evil of whose present eccentric arrangement was abundantly seen at the last elections; the election of Mayors by the Municipal Councils; the [illegible] sharing the legislative power with the Emperor. In the course of his speech, Prince Napoleon said: "I am anxious to affirm my entire and complete devotedness not only to the Emperor, but also to his son. [Loud applause.] I understand better than any one that my interest as well as my affections are indissolubly bound up in the empire. ["Hear, hear."] I believe the coexistence of the empire with liberty to be perfectly possible, and those men who think it is not, are themselves as irreconcilable as they maintain those two words to be. Liberty may be for a time eclipsed, but it is a beacon towards which all civilized nations are tending, and France has a right to count herself among the number. Those men who look upon the present reforms as contrary to the principles of the empire are enemies of the government. Those who consider them as an experiment only are equally dangerous. I would have the empire of personal authority burn its vessels and abandon all ideas of receding. The art of governing is to give way to just aspirations and not to resist when all around us in industry and science is advancing. Would you have political institutions remain stationary? Progress is as necessary in the latter as in the former, and that onward march belongs to the imperial traditions."

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

PARIS, Sept. 15.

The Emperor presided to-day at the Council of Ministers. The official journal announce that the health of the Emperor is restored.

THE EMPRESS.

La Patrie states that the Empress will leave again for the East on the 30th inst.

GENERAL PRIM

was accompanied by Silvela and Olozaga on his visit to the Emperor. It is understood that the Cuban question was discussed at the interview. General Prim is well satisfied with his reception. He will return to Madrid on Saturday next.

[illegible]

liquidate the Grand Lodge debt, [illegible] those to whom we are now indebted [illegible] Kingon would do his part. An amendment offered to note down the original [illegible] which prevailed.

Adjourned.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

The lodge met at 9 a. m., and opened in form. The minutes of the last evening was read and approved.

The Committee on Credentials reported arrivals of delegates.

A communication was received from Mr. McFarland, inviting the delegates to visit the Insane Asylum.

It was moved by Mr. Sherman that the [illegible] ceed to take further subscriptions. [illegible]

The aggregate sum of $4,064.00 [illegible] entire indebtedness of the Grand Lodge [illegible] scribed, and notes were given by [illegible] for themselves or the lodges they represent [illegible] their respective subscriptions.

The request from the Superintendent [illegible] Asylum, that the delegates visit the [illegible] tion, was placed on file.

The afternoon session opened in due [illegible] Committee on Reports reported, and the [illegible] Temperance Order, of Chicago, [illegible] Standard, of Bloomington, [illegible] mended to the patronage of the order [illegible] bers and deputies were requested to [illegible] fluence to give them a more extended [illegible].

The lodge went into the election [illegible] and the following were declared duly [illegible] the ensuing year: G. W. C. T., [illegible] Bloomington; G. W. S., J. K. Vandeveer [illegible]; G. W. Representatives to R. W. G. [illegible] D. Wilkins, J. K. Vandeveer, John Sobey [illegible] R. Holmes; Alternates, Sister A. [illegible] Ross, F. D. Dalton, Sue A. Sanders.

Adjourned till 7:30 this evening.

The Germans had a grand ball at [illegible] night, in honor of the birthday of [illegible] Humboldt. It ended in a big fight, [illegible] eral were badly injured. One man, [illegible] name, was so bruised and mangled [illegible] in danger.

The colored people of this city [illegible] brate the anniversary of the [illegible] proclamation, on the 22d. Several [illegible] will address them.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago [illegible]

NEW YORK, [illegible]

THE FROTHINGHAM INSANITY [illegible]

In the case of Frothingham, who [illegible] the Bloomingdale Asylum at the [illegible] relatives, Judge McCunn decided [illegible] prisoner was not insane, [illegible] immediately.

THE HARVARD BOYS.

All the members of the Harvard [illegible] Irving went to Boston to-day. [illegible] Boston to-morrow. They are to have [illegible] ception at the City Hall on their arrival.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Two of the Spanish gunboats [illegible] that they will not make a trial trip [illegible] fleet in Balmoral. The Spaniards [illegible] vessels out of port just as the Alabama [illegible] out of Liverpool, by going on a trial [illegible] letting their leads.

WALL STREET.

There was but little excitement in [illegible] to-day. The money market was easy [illegible] towards the close, and there were no [illegible] actions. The principal interest was [illegible] market, owing to a rumor in the [illegible] combination had been formed to buy [illegible] lous and advance the rates. The [illegible] the rumor, and advises Secretary [illegible] gold freely and buy bonds so as to [illegible] up. The government will sell one [illegible] to-morrow, and there was a rumor [illegible] the clique would attempt to put up [illegible] consequence. The stock market [illegible] heaviest dealings being in Erie, [illegible] touched 73½ to-day, which is the lowest [illegible] more than eight years.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL

is expected here to-morrow, and [illegible] that he comes to confer with General [illegible] concerning the sales of gold and [illegible] business.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

The charges against Sheridan Shook [illegible] tigated to-day. Shook was declared [illegible] the testimony shows that frauds were [illegible] by his subordinates.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RAILROAD SALE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The Baltimore [illegible] ware Bay Railroad was sold yesterday [illegible] holders, for $20,000, and the rolling [illegible] steamer Jesse Hoyt for $75,000. The [illegible] put in order and improved.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals by the steamer [illegible] morning, were S. S. Cox, member of Congress [illegible] lady.

RECEIVER OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

Pierce Butler, clerk in a [illegible] street, has been arrested for receiving [illegible] thousand dollar United States bonds [illegible] stolen from Alfred Colville. The [illegible] John Reilly, is also in custody.

SPRINGFIELD.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

[illegible]

JACKSONVILLE.

[illegible]

[illegible]